

NEW SALEM, ILL.
RESTORATION OF

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NEW SALEM

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Illinois New Salem

Restoration (1)

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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THE EARLY HOME OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY MRS. A. J. B. BADGER.

ON a pleasant afternoon in May, 1891, an opportunity was afforded us to visit the historic spot familiarly known as Old Salem, but called New Salem in history. This was the early home of Abraham Lincoln. Near here he assisted in building the noted flatboat which he helped to float down the rivers to New Orleans; here he was assistant in the village grocery where he spent leisure moments studying his borrowed books; and here he was postmaster. The place is now but a di-

lapidated ruin, scarcely a vestige remaining of the well-known village of fifty or sixty years ago. It is located on the left bank of the Sangamon River twenty miles below Springfield and two miles up the river from Petersburg, the county seat of Menard County, Illinois.

At an abrupt turn of the river an old mill-dam remains, but the mill which was once located here has long since disappeared. Some thirty rods up a steep and thickly wooded hill from the mill seat can be seen the cellar

of the Lincoln store, now almost filled to a level with the surrounding earth. As we clamber over rails of the old fence we wonder if these are some of the handiwork of the famous rail-splitter. A sign in a conspicuous place contains a warning against carrying away any souvenir from the premises.

At the southwest corner of the cellar is a strange phenomenon. About thirty years ago two young trees, an elm and a sycamore, contested for the same spot of ground, and, as neither could uproot the other, the elm clasped the sycamore at the base and thus they stand, both growing, a fitting illustration of the work of the great emancipator in reuniting the dissevered portions of our country. At a distance of about thirteen feet above ground, a local artist, Mr. Phillips, cut a fine medalion portrait of Lincoln in the side of the sycamore. The features are distinctly marked, the hair and whiskers are painted black, making the profile quite true and lifelike. It is much to be regretted that some vandal hand has slightly disfigured the picture by discharging into it a load of shot.

One can but regret also the neglect and almost desolation which now characterize the early home of the great president. It was here he prepared himself for public life; and from here he moved to Springfield, which was henceforward his home until called to preside over our country during the stormiest four years of our existence as a nation.

But any reference to New Salem would be incomplete without some notice of "the beautiful Anna Rutledge," the early love of Abraham Lincoln. This lady was born January 7, 1813, and died at New Salem, August 25, 1835. The historian says that the heart of Abraham Lincoln was buried in Anna Rutledge's coffin, and that he then passed into a gloom from which he never fully recovered. Having been buried in old Concord cemetery, six miles distant and now abandoned, her remains were removed to Oakland cemetery at Petersburg, May 15, 1890, where a suitable monument will be erected to her memory. But for her early death this lovely young woman might have been mistress of the White House and first lady in the land.

OLD SALEM SITE TO BE PURCHASED

**DONATION BY W. R. HEARST EN-
ABLES BUYING OF LINCOLN'S
OLD HOME.**

**Old Salem Chautauqua Association
Will Come Into Possession of
Log Cabin and Mill.**

By a donation of William R. Hearst, made yesterday, the Old Salem Chautauqua association at Petersburg, will come into possession of sixty-five acres of ground opposite the present park grounds, including the site of Old Salem, Abraham Lincoln's old home. Mr. Hearst spoke at the Chautauqua yesterday afternoon, and before leaving the grounds handed a check for \$11,000.

The old log cabin and the ruins of the mill which figured in Lincoln's early life are on the grounds to be purchased. For several years they have been open to sightseers and relic hunters, thought the property was privately owned. Old Salem was a small village which flourished in Lincoln's time and later was abandoned when the railroad passed it by. The city of Petersburg, now a town of 8,000 inhabitants, came into existence.

The Old Salem Chautauqua, to whom the gift was made, is the most successful enterprise of the kind in the United States with the possible exception of the one at Chautauqua, N. Y.

The acquisition of the Lincoln home has long been desired by the association. Heretofore during the two weeks of the chautauqua, boats plied the waters of the Sangamon to and from the park to the old log cabin.

Scores Political Parties.

William R. Hearst spoke for an hour on "Political Independence," rapping both the old parties and pleading for a larger independence among voters, declaring that party fealty is responsible for most of the evils of the day.

An audience of more than 8,000 persons, the largest crowd ever assembled on the grounds, heard Mr. Hearst, while several thousand others were unable to get within the sound of his voice. Mrs. Hearst accompanied him, and at the close of his address they shook hands with most of those present.

Mr. Hearst denounced corporate greed and corporation bosses, naming Ryan, Rockefeller, Rogers and Belmont, who, he said, formed an unholy alliance in New York whereby one of their tools was made mayor of New York City and another tool the governor of New York state.

Slap at Cleveland.

Corporations support only such men for office as they can use, he said, and cited as conspicuous examples Cleveland and Jerome, posing as the people's friends, but known to the corporations as their cattle." Standing upon this historic spot, made sacred by the early home of Lincoln, he called upon the Lincoln republicans to unite with the Jefferson democrats on the common ground of the conservation of the rights of the people.

Before Mr. Hearst left the platform it was announced that he had made provision whereby the Old Salem Chautauqua association would come at once into the possession of the site of Old Salem and the sixty-two acres of ground just across the river from the present park. He wrote his check for \$11,000 in full for the grounds without any strings attached. The gift was received with great enthusiasm.

The Celebration at New Salem.

ONE of the most interesting Centennial celebrations in the State was the pageant given at New Salem on September 6-7 under the direction of the Old Salem Lincoln League. In spite of the fact that rain and muddy roads made it necessary to postpone the pageant from September 2 and 3, when it was planned to give it, large crowds were present on both days of its presentation.

The Old Salem Lincoln League has gone to great expense in reconstructing some of the log cabins which constituted the town of New Salem in Lincoln's time, and in rebuilding the old Springfield road which ran through the village. The Lincoln and Berry store, the Rutledge Inn, and several cabins made as nearly historically perfect as possible gave a striking background for the pageant which was presented on a level piece of lawn near the site of the Lincoln and Berry store.

Six

The Restoration of New Salem, Home of Abraham Lincoln, 1831-1837

[Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.]
**RESURRECTED SALEM
OF INTEREST HERE**

**Rebuilt Scenes of Lincoln's Young
Manhood Within Auto Traveling.**

**Extraordinary Museum Will be Com-
paratively Near—Scene When
Done.**

The resurrection of the old town of New Salem, the home of Abraham Lincoln, is of great significance to Bloomington people. A new objective for auto rides is being formed there, a place abounding in historical relations as can be found nowhere else within the state of Illinois. New Salem is two miles down the Sangamon River from Petersburg, Ill., which town is sixty-one miles from Bloomington on the railroad. When the project of rebuilding the frontier village, which was begun with the log-raising of last Tuesday, is completed, the town will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most interesting destinations for a day's outing in an automobile that could be devised.

A project has been started at New Salem, the greatness of which is realized by a very few people of this city. The Old Salem Lincoln League, a corporation founded without profit for the commemoration of the ancient river town, proposes to rebuild all the twenty-five or more log cabins of the village. They do this because this is Illinois Centennial year, because America and the world as a whole are particularly interested in Lincoln at this time, when the guiding wisdom of his own war is being used as the justification of the present world conflagration, because many members of the league are closely connected with that Old Salem which is to spring up anew from the depressions in the sod which mark the sites of the cabins. Can it be said that ever before in the United States an entire city was resurrected? It is a new thing to start such project. It will be an everlasting museum to America of the exact conditions of the early Illinois times. The life and times of the '30's, the days when Salem flourished, are already so obsolete that the modern generation find great difficulty in imagining what the life was like in those days.

When the work is completed the Bloomington visitor will find a straggling village of log houses strung for half a mile along upon the rolling top of a ridge. The ridge extends east and west, narrowing at the east end to a cliff above a bend in the Sangamon River, but broadening to the west till it flattens even with prairies. Down by the river the old mill will be seen. Two mills have burned down on this spot. Both are so obliterated now that only the rock of the foundation are evidence of the location, and the old dam can be found a low water extending three-quarters of the way across the river. It was the mill that made the town of New Salem. It was the

say which of the frontiersmen were worthy of credit. For over half a century the site of this store and of all the buildings of the town have been only depressions in the ground marked with the bricks of the fallen chimneys.

The location of nearly every villager's house has been found. By looking about in the prairie grass, ragweed and milkweed one will find the old home of the blacksmith, of the shoemaker, the storekeeper, the tavern keeper, the carder of wool, the maker of fur and woolen hats, the carpenter who manufactured spinning wheels and rude furniture, the doctor, the 'Squire, the school teacher, the tanner. There is a history in connection with each of these and all of them are connected with the life of Abraham Lincoln. It will not be long now till the huts of the frontier business men will again rest upon the ridge, their places of business refurnished as nearly as possible as they were back in the '30's.

Many problems almost baffled solution before the present work of rebuilding could be started. At first the land survey was difficult. The sites and dimensions of the houses were learned by the foundations, some of which were still found in the ground and will serve as the base of the new houses. The sites of some houses were found by experts, who dug across foundation sites and saw where the moved dirt began and the solid earth left off. The site committee was going to put a sweep on one of the wells until they dug it out and found in the bottom the rotten remains of a windlass and bucket. The old Springfield stage road was easily found by the depressions. It entered the village from the north and turned at the Rutledge Inn and dropped down over the side of the ridge and led to Springfield.

The Old Salem Lincoln League is having published a book. This book will contain practically all the facts concerning Lincoln's association with the town of Salem. The proceeds of the sale of the book will be used towards the resurrection of the town.

As many of the houses as possible will be erected during the month of August so that at least seven buildings will be completely equipped by the time of the great pageant on the 2d and 3d of September. This will be a big celebration on the actual site of the old town, and a great many of the players will be the direct descendants of the actual pioneers who lived on the prairies adjacent to New Salem in Lincoln's time.

[Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, Sept. 5, 1918.]

**HISTORY OF LINCOLN
AT SALEM PUBLISHED**

**Of Special Interest to Bloomington
People Because of Proximity
of Salem.**

town of Salem, where Lincoln spent seven of the most eventful years of his life. The book is of interest here because there are many who are anxious to learn all they can of the great war president, and this volume contains matter never before published and is undoubtedly the most complete account of that particular seven years of Lincoln's life. It is also of interest because New Salem is not so far from here but what those who own autos can motor to the site and see for themselves the things that are so well told in word and diagram.

The book is published in paper back. It contains 106 pages of reading matter. It is not written as literature, but as history. Practically all that can be known of every member of the early Salem community is told. Two plots of a modern survey diagram are given to set in the reader's mind the exact relation of the houses of the pioneers. The writer tells the story of Lincoln and his friends with a close knowledge of what he is talking about, having made the matter a study for much of a life time and he himself having lived in that same community all his life. No library that attempts to give a complete history of Lincoln's life can afford to be without this book.

All that is known of Lincoln's courtship with Anne Rutledge and his despondency after her death is told in detail. The book tells of his surveying, of his first enlightenment in the rules of grammar, of the Black Hawk war, of his acquaintance with the Clary's Grove boys, of his two campaigns for the state legislature, of his river boating and storekeeping, and learning to become a lawyer. All that formative period of Abe Lincoln's life, when he was forming his ambitions and changing from a wandering youth to a stalwart lawyer, took place while he was at New Salem and this book tells about it with detailed accuracy.

[Illinois State Journal, Sept. 7, 1918.]
SALEM PLAY BIG FEATURE.

**Pageant Given at Petersburg Exceeds
Expectation of Audience.**

Petersburg, Sept. 6.—Exceeding all expectations in gorgeousness and historical interest, an audience estimated at more than 3,000 persons witnessed the first production of "The Lincoln Pageant of Salem Hill," staged yesterday afternoon south of this city. The spectacle, including a cast of 400, was made possible by efforts of The Old Salem Lincoln League. It has been called "Little Menard's" greatest achievement.

During the three hours of the pageant, minds of the audience journeyed back to the days when Abraham Lincoln lived at Old Salem; to the early days of the state when this part of Illinois was in a semi-primal stage. As a background are the reproduced buildings of the town of Salem, and the famous Rutledge Inn.

Old Salem League Plans to Rebuild Town Where Lincoln Once Sojourned

1919

STATE REGISTER SPECIAL SERVICE.

Petersburg, Ill., Feb. 11.—Statewide interest is being taken in the third annual banquet and business meeting of the Old Salem Lincoln league which is to be held in the Harris opera house here tomorrow night. Not only will people from all parts of Illinois be among the three hundred or more guests that are to be present, but the plans for the reconstruction of the village of Old Salem, where for eight years Lincoln lived and prepared himself for his life work, will be discussed at the meeting.

The principal address on the program for the banquet will be delivered by James H. Shaw of the Independent Chautauqua association, Bloomington, who will speak on "Lessons From Lincoln." Several prominent Petersburg speakers also will be on the program and following the speaking officers for the year will be elected and discussion will be held on the part Petersburg is to take in rebuilding the old Salem townsite.

Want Village Rebuilt.

The rebuilding of the old time village, so it will be as nearly as possible an exact reproduction of the one that existed when Lincoln lived there, is by far the most important question that is interesting the people of Petersburg and the surrounding community at this time. Menard county is expecting to spend something near \$30,000 in the reconstruction scheme and a bill is now before the legislature which will make the sixty-two acres surrounding and including the site upon which the village formerly was located and upon which the reconstructed one is to be built a state park. The land is now the property of the Old Salem Chautauqua association and under the terms of the proposed legislation it will be deeded to the estate, which will erect thereon a suitable building of sufficient capacity to house Lincoln relics and mementos of Lincoln's old home in the village, provide a suitable residence for a caretaker

and make such other improvements as may be deemed necessary and to take such other steps as may be required in order to reproduce in its entirety the old townsite.

Plan Road Improvements

Petersburg as her part in constructing the state park is planning already for extensive road improvements that will make the park easily accessible to visitors. All the citizens of the community are deeply interested in the project, are willing to give liberally towards its accomplishment and are hoping for the earliest possible passage of the legislation that now is before the general assembly and is being fathered by Representative Homer J. Tice.

At the banquet these plans will be discussed in detail and ways and means will be formulated by which they may be brought to completion. On the program besides Mr. Shaw will be three speakers who will give ten minute talks, C. C. Frackelton on the "Lincoln-Salem Pageant"; Thomas P. Reep, a director in the league on "The Lincoln-Salem Rock," and Rev. S. E. Fisher on the "Old Salem State Park." Rev. J. M. Johnston will deliver the invocation. Musical selections will be given by the high school male quartette, Arthur Johnston and Mrs. Harry B. Apken, soloists. Music will be furnished also by Howell's orchestra.

One of the questions which is to be discussed at the meeting will be the enlargement of the membership of the organization. At present there are about five hundred members, mostly men. The league hopes in the future to interest women, as well as men in its work and a campaign in all probability will be begun immediately to secure a greater number of them as members.

The present officers of the league are G. E. Nelson, president; F. H. Whitney, vice president; W. Y. Ramsey, secretary; E. E. Dawson, treasurer; Homer J. Tice, E. E. Dawson, W. Y. Ramsey, G. E. Nelson, E. S. Mitchell, J. H. Clary, F. H. Whitney, H. H. Chancy and Thomas P. Reep, directors.

Petersburg Joyous Over Chance For Lincoln Park

Springfield News Feb. 12, 1911
Petersburg, Feb. 12.—The success attending the introduction of Representative Tice's bill, providing for the establishment of a state park at Old Salem was received here as a Lincoln birthday gift. The appropriations committee of the house, to which the bill was sent, reported it out late Tuesday afternoon, with the recommendation that it be passed. Friends of the bill have little fear of its future course through the legislature.

The plan to have the state take over this little tract of land in Menard county, which embraces the former village of New Salem, was started last year, when the Old Salem-Lincoln league undertook the task of erecting replicas of the business and residence houses. A number of these houses were rebuilt during the late summer and fall and thousands of persons from Illinois and distant states made pilgrimages to the park to get a look at the village, as it appeared when the great statesman studied law there and clerked in a store.

Hearst Bought Tract.

Several years ago William Randolph Hearst bought up the tract of land and turned it over to the Old Salem-Lincoln league, with the understanding that efforts would be made to maintain it for future generations. In establishing a state park the state acquires the land but will maintain it in the future, thus relieving private parties of the responsibility.

Tonight the league will appropriately celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Lincoln. The annual banquet of the organization, which has become one of the established yearly events, will be held and a number of speeches will be made. Howell's orchestra will furnish music for the occasion. C. C. Frackelton will review the results obtained by holding the pageant last fall, when thousands of persons came from long distances, and T. P. Reep will review his latest book, *The Lincoln-Salem Book*, which was printed last fall. Rev. S. E. Fisher will speak on the subject, "Old Salem State Park." The address of the evening will be made by James H. Shaw, who comes here from Camp Sherman, O., where he has been engaged in addressing soldiers, just returned from overseas.

Homer J. Tice, who introduced the bill in the legislature providing for the state park, is a member of the Old Salem-Lincoln league and has taken a great interest in all the efforts to perpetuate the early home of Lincoln.

RESTORING VILLAGE WHERE LINCOLN WAS CLERK IN GROCERY

(By Associated Press.)

Springfield, Ill.—Restoration of the village of New Salem, where Abraham Lincoln worked as grocery clerk, fell in love with Ann Rutledge, carried the postoffice in his hat and whipped the champion of the "Clary's Grove Boys," will be completed by next spring and with the addition of the Old Salem museum, will be thrown open as the Old Salem state park, according to announcement of State Architect Edgar Martin. Log huts as they were in Lincoln's day have been rebuilt. Their location and arrangement is exact. Foundations were found undisturbed except by the wear of time, and the houses reconstructed over them. Atmosphere of 1831 to 1837 insofar as possible is reembodyed. The

store where Lincoln was clerk, the mill on Sangamon river and all other structures of "New Salem" so rich in memories of the great American have been completely restored and lack only the finishing touches.

Beside reproducing the actual village, the state has added a large frame house of the better class in Lincoln's day, which will serve as a state museum to house Lincoln relics. This house is modeled after a fine old residence in St. Genevieve, Mo., which village Mr. Martin said is as a town lifted bodily out of the last century. The architecture is of the best of Lincoln's day. Contracts for the wiring, heating and plumbing of the museum have just been let.

In restoring New Salem the department was forced to follow the same tactics used in restoration of more ancient cities. New Salem dwindled rapidly after Lincoln moved away, and shortly after 1837 was entirely deserted. When the last general assembly authorized the creation of the Old Salem state park, only the weather beaten foundations could be found. The sixty-two acres of the restored village and state park are twenty-three miles northwest of Springfield, in Menard county.

TO RESTORE HOME TOWN OF LINCOLN

Village of New Salem to Be Rebuilt. 1920

(By The Associated Press.)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 8.—Restoration of the village of New Salem, where Abraham Lincoln worked as grocery clerk, fell in love with Ann Rutledge, carried the postoffice in his hat and whipped the champion of the "Clary's Grove boys," will be completed by next spring and with the addition of the Old Salem museum, will be thrown open as the Old Salem State park, according to announcement of State Architect Edgar Martin.

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Reproduce Actual Village.

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Old Salem State Park.

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NEW SALEM BEING REBUILT Historic Town From Which Abra- ham Lincoln Came, Being Reproduced

We do not want any reader to miss the unusually interesting article entitled "Rebuilding New Salem, Ill. Honest Abe's Town, 1831-37," that appears on another page of this issue. New Salem, on the Sangamon river, near Springfield, was settled in 1828, and was abandoned in 1845. It is now being restored in facsimile for a state park. Lincoln arrived there in 1831, "a stranger, friendless, uneducated, penniless boy," as he himself put it. In 1837 he left to practice law in Springfield. It was during those momentous years that he earned his nickname of "Honest Abe;" that he studied grammar and law; that he was a clerk and storekeeper, deputy surveyor and postmaster; that he served as a captain in the Black Hawk War; that he was defeated for the legislature and later elected; that he wooed and won and lost by death Ann Rutledge; that he transformed himself from "a quaint knight-errant of the pioneers" to a man who gave promise of becoming "a masterpiece of God." You will find this article about the rebuilding of the historic pioneer town well worth reading. 1921

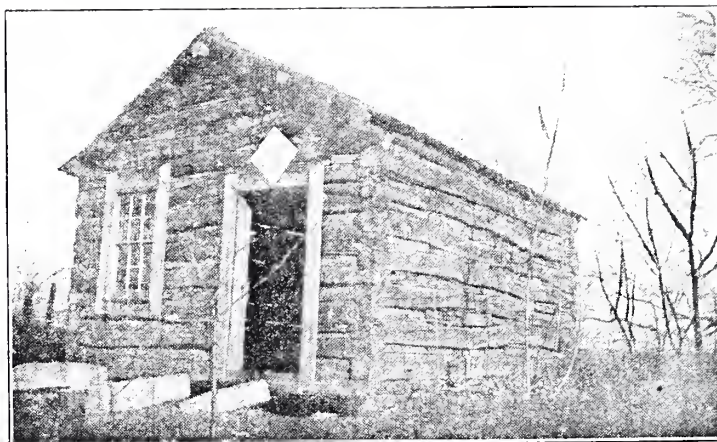
Reconstructing Lincoln's Old Home Town

BY SIDNEY BLAIR HARRY

MOST OF THE PLACES associated with the life of Abraham Lincoln have been suitably preserved and made available to the public. His birthplace in Hardin county, Kentucky, is marked by a handsome marble building which incloses the humble log cabin in which the emancipator first saw the light of day. His home in Springfield belongs to the state of Illinois, and it has been restored as it was in Lincoln's day so that the public may there see the furniture made sacred by its association with a great personality. The last resting place of his body is marked by one of the most imposing monuments in the United States. But how about the place where he lived during the formative period of youth and early manhood?

In order that the facts and associations of this important period of his life might become available to the public, the Old Salem Lincoln League was formed at Petersburg, Illinois, in January, 1917. The stage upon which this part of his life was played was New Salem, a typical log-cabin village on the brow of a high bluff overlooking the Sangamon river. The view of the valley from this point is one of the most pleasing landscapes in the Prairie state. In the early thirties New Salem was a thriving village. At the foot of the bluff a dam crossed the river, and there Rutledge and Cameron built a mill. One end of the building was fitted up with machinery for grinding flour and meal, and the other end was occupied by a primitive up-and-down saw mill. Directly above the mill, in a log building, Denton Offut conducted a grocery store. It was in this store that Lincoln worked when he first came to New Salem. Offut had ambitions to become a man of affairs, so he leased the mill also from Cameron—a Cumberland Presbyterian minister—and added its management to that of the store. As time went on his ambition led him into other enterprises that necessitated his absence from New Salem for months at a time, so it happened that Lincoln became manager of both store and mill.

Offut's varied business ventures fading away one by one, Lincoln in time found himself without employment. So with the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, he was ready to respond to the call to arms. On his return from this war he formed a partnership with James Berry, who conducted a store in the village. Berry's fondness for liquor and Lincoln's fondness for reading marked a great contrast in the tastes of the partners. While in business with Berry Lincoln was appointed postmaster. This office did not add greatly to his duties however. His hat was quite large enough to contain all the letters that were received at any one time. Berry's drunkenness and Lincoln's indifference to business details made the business career of the two a near-tragedy. Then Berry died. Lincoln assumed his share of their joint liabilities, giving his note for their payment. And this he was not able to liquidate entirely until he was in Congress, in the late forties.

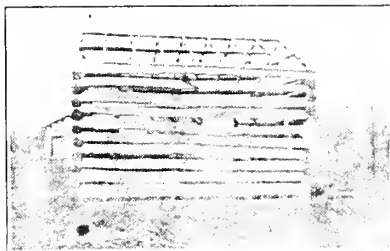


IN "OFFUT'S STORE" HERE RESTORED, ABRAHAM LINCOLN CLERKED NINETY YEARS AGO, ACTING ALSO AS MANAGER OF A SAW MILL

The great influences that came into Lincoln's life at New Salem were not business ventures nor military exploits but personal associations. One of the first friendships that he formed after going to New Salem was with Mentor Graham, the schoolmaster. Graham had a number of books which he placed at Lincoln's disposal. And it was Graham who gave Lincoln his first knowledge of the rudiments of English grammar. This study Lincoln later mastered as he studied by the light of the shavings in the fireplace of Onstott's cooper shop.

One day a traveler in an overloaded prairie schooner stopped his team in front of Lincoln's store. He had two barrels of miscellaneous articles which he said he would like to get rid of for something more useful, as they were in the way and made his load too heavy. Lincoln gave him \$1 for the two barrels. When he emptied them out on the floor of the store he found two books bearing the inscription "Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England." In these volumes the young bookworm found the material which formed the framework upon which he climbed to unrivaled eminence.

The greatest influence that came into Lincoln's life at New Salem was his love for Ann Rutledge, the sweet-spirited, high-minded and beautiful daughter of the village tavern-keeper. When Ann Rutledge died, a few months before she was to have become his bride, Lincoln suffered a blow from which he never wholly recovered. With his sweetheart dead, his health shattered, his mind unbalanced and his faith unsettled, he was in a most pitiful condition. Aunt Nancy Greene took the homeless boy into her own



HERE LIVED LINCOLN'S INTIMATE NEW SALEM FRIEND, DR. ALLEN

home and mothered him as if he had been her own son. During his illness Dr. Allen ministered to him, not only with healing potions which restored his health but with the words of truth which restored the faith he had learned at his mother's knee and lost at Ann's grave.

Dr. Allen—unlike most of the settlers, who were from Kentucky and were Hard Shell Baptists, if anything—was from Vermont and a staunch Old School Presbyterian. In that day whisky drinking was a common practice and was looked upon as respectable. Sunday schools were frowned upon by the Hard Shells, because they were not mentioned in the Bible. Abolitionists were looked upon as dangerous cranks by most of the settlers. The doctor was a firm believer in freedom. He found a kindred spirit in Lincoln and Parthena Hill, wife of Sam Hill, one of the village merchants—also a Presbyterian. He organized a temperance society and also a Sunday school. When he moved to Petersburg he organized the Presbyterian church which still continues a monument to his faith. Dr. Allen greatly influenced Lincoln's thought.

The village of New Salem gradually waned, after the town of Petersburg was founded two miles away in a more favorable geographical location. In 1840 it was practically a deserted village. The mill burned and the cabins were either moved to Petersburg or left to fall into ruin. The town-site became a pasture, and so continued until W. R. Hearst purchased it and gave it to a local organization, which in 1918 began restoring the historic buildings.

Governor Lowden and other state officials became interested in the project, and they brought the matter before the Illinois legislature. The local organization deeded the ground and improvements to Illinois, with the understanding that the work of restoration was to be completed and the site perpetually maintained as a state park, in memory of Illinois' most distinguished citizen. The work of restoration is progressing rapidly. Within another year this new and novel monument will be completed. It seems destined to take its place alongside his birthplace, home and tomb, as one of the great Lincoln monuments.

Rebuilding Town Lincoln Made Famous

NEW SALEM, Ill., the town in which Abraham Lincoln made his reputation as "Honest Abe," is being rebuilt, just as it stood in Lincoln's time, in order that it may stand as a memorial to America's great President. As nearly as possible the log cabins will be reconstructed in accordance with the best available data as to the appearance of the little settlement 90 years ago. When the work is completed the site will be preserved as a public park.

The Old Salem Lincoln league, organized in 1917, is promoting the plan, and it is expected that the project will be completed this summer. It was in New Salem that Lincoln met Ann Rutledge, his first sweetheart. She was engaged to marry John McNeill, but his long absence from New Salem led her to believe him untrue, and she became engaged to Lincoln. Just before the date set for their marriage she learned that McNeill was returning. The shock of this news, coming at a time when she was seriously ill, may have been responsible for her death.

Old-timers in New Salem are thus described by the historian of the project to reproduce the town as Lincoln knew it:

"On Christmas day in 1829," the history goes on to say, "a postoffice was established in New Salem and Samue Hill was made postmaster. George Warburton then built a store building and put in a stock of goods, but soon sold out to the Chrisman brothers one of whom, Isaac P., became postmaster on November 24, 1831. William Clary, the brother of John, who gave his name to the grove where he settled in 1818, erected and became proprietor of Clary's grocery. Then came Dr. Allen, who erected a dwelling across the street south from the Hill & McNeill store.

"In addition to his professional duties, Dr. Allen conducted a Sunday school. He was an ardent temperance man and formed the first temperance society in the community. The place of meeting was in his residence or in the log schoolhouse erected shortly before this time on the hillside south of New Salem. Dr. Allen was both

erected as to whether it was right or wrong to engage in the practice of his profession on Sundays and compromised the matter by relieving the sick, but giving his earnings on that day wholly to the work of the Lord.

"Then, during the summer of 1830, Henry Onstott moved from Sugar Grove, erected a dwelling, and established a cooper's shop, supplying the kegs and barrels for the flour and meal made at the mill, and the containers for the cured pork shipped by flatboat to the markets of the South, generally from Beardstown, to which place it was hauled in wagons.

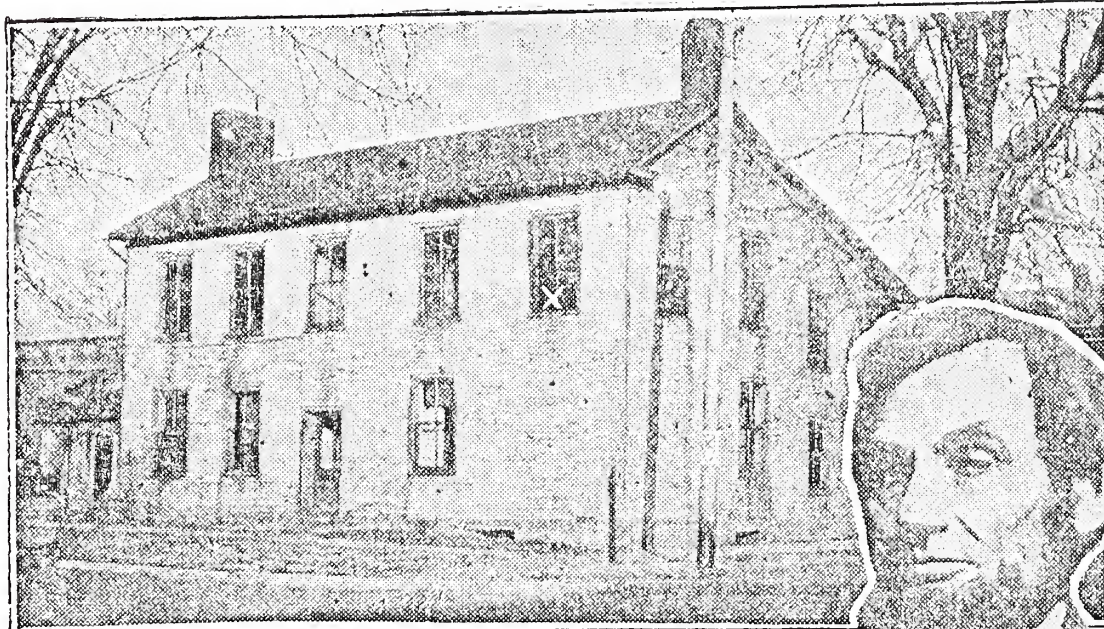
"During the summer of 1831, Denton Offut, on his return from a flatboat excursion to New Orleans, contracted for lot 14 north of Main street

and erected a store building, the deed thereto being dated September 2, of that year. Then came a rush of other settlers—Philemon Morris, a tanner, erected a dwelling and established a tan yard; Joshua Miller, a blacksmith and wagon maker, built a residence and established a shop; Alexander Furgeson and Peter Lukins, the shoe makers; Robert Johnson, the wheelwright who made looms, spinning wheels and furniture; Martin Waddell, the hatter, who made hats out of rabbit fur, wool and the fur of other animals; the Bale family, headed by Jacob Bale, who bought and operated Hill's carding machine and storehouse for wool; the Herndon Brothers, shopkeepers, who established a store west of the James Rut-

ledge residence and inn, and in a part of the house of Joshua Miller, which was double, lived his brother-in-law, Jack Kelso, whose wife kept boarders occasionally and who himself was the champion hunter and fisherman of the village. Henry Sinco came in the fall of 1831 and sold out at the end of a year to Dr. Regnier. Also came Dr. Duncan, David Wherry, Isaac Burner, Edmond Greer, Isaac Gollamer, Robert and William McNeely, Caleb Carmen moved there from Rock Center, after Trent left, and made shoes. . . .

"Thus the town soon became self-supporting, and had it not been for the fact that it was almost inaccessible except from the West, there is no reason why it should not have grown and become the metropolis of the country."

TO REBUILD TOWN WHERE LINCOLN BEGAN CAREER; WILL LIVE AGAIN IN GARB OF 1860



BLOCKENBURGER INN AND
BRADY PHOTO OF LINCOLN

(Associated Press)

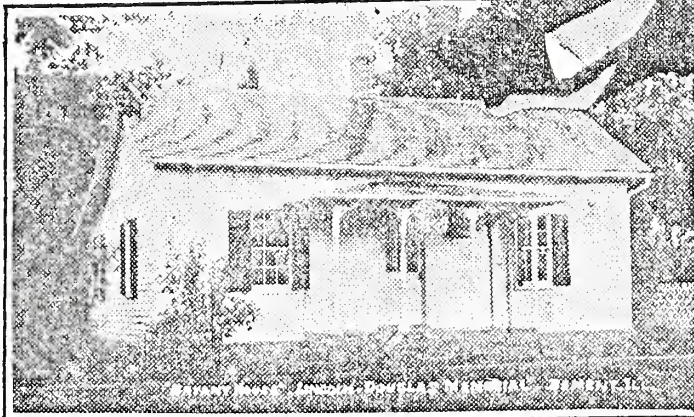
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 9.—The village of New Salem, where Abraham Lincoln ran a store, studied law, served as postmaster and won election to the legislature, is to rise from its ruins in all the detail of the emancipator's early manhood.

The Old Salem Lincoln league is ready to ask the Illinois general assembly for \$50,000 with which to restore the hamlet.

The site already is the center of a state park where are preserved five of the old structures, the school house site and the graveyard. Added to these will be the Offut store where Lincoln worked, the Berry and Lincoln store where he met business reverses, the tanyard, the wheel factory, the carding machine house and all the homes of the 1830's.

Even furnishings, roads and trees, and the bank of the Sangamon where Lincoln plied a flatboat will be in replica. The reproduction will be marked next year with a pageant.

Lincoln's birthday found wreckers levelling a legendary landmark at Hillsboro—the Blockenburger Inn—where tradition says Douglass waited for Lincoln's answer to his challenge to debate, and where Lincoln is said to have spent a night preparing for



BRYANT HOUSE

Upper left—Blockenburger Inn, where Stephen A. Douglass awaited Lincoln's answer to his challenge to debate and where tradition says Lincoln spent a night (window marked). Lower—The "Bryant House" at Bement, where Lincoln and Douglass planned their debates.

a duel he never fought. A filling station will take its place.

Restoration of New Salem will add to Illinois' record of Lincoln's career in the state. His Springfield home and the Bement farmhouse where he

discussed with Douglass their series of debates have been memorialized. Lincoln's tomb here is a shrine, and the state capitol of Lincoln's day survives here as the Sangamon county courthouse.

Village of Memories Honors Lincoln



Old Salem, Ill., Feb. 12.—They are building, this Lincoln's birthday, a silent village on a hilltop here. It will not be occupied by people—only memories.

One by one the buildings are coming to completion—stores, a country inn and homes. But, when all 30 are complete and furnished, there will be no children in the dooryards; no restless cattle in the barns.

Empty, silent, the village will stand as a monument to a village and a man long dead.

Mecca for Pilgrims.

"We're building Salem town," said old Captain W. H. Weaver, "so's if Abe Lincoln was to come back tomorrow he'd say:

"Well, now! If this doesn't look like home!"

"Just like that, he'd say it, and slap that big hand of his against his thigh and laugh with his head thrown back. It will be an inspiration and mecca for patriotic pilgrims."

Abraham Lincoln lived in Old Salem. He came there in 1830, a raw-boned, ignorant country lad. He left the town a man—educated, keen-minded, ambitious, yet broken-hearted.

The folks hereabouts remember him well.

Captain Weaver heard him in the famous Armstrong murder case when Lincoln freed his client by proving with an almanac that the state's witness erred when he said the moon was up the night of the crime.

The Girl He Named.

There's Mrs. Parthenia Jane Shipp.

Here are the old Lincoln and Berry grocery at Old Salem, with C. E. Dawson posing on the cellar doors where Lincoln often studied law; Parthenia Jane Shipp, whom Lincoln named; and Edith Esto Clary, a Rutledge five generations removed, holding the Ann Rutledge Bible.

Lincoln named her when she was five years old.

Now she's 90, but she says she remembers how she looked into his face as she sat on his knee and said, "Parthenia? That's a dam' pretty name, now, in't it?"

Right after Lincoln left Salem for Springfield, about 1837, the folks all moved and built Petersburg, two miles away.

Finally nothing was left of Salem but the millstones fallen from their rotted supports and the shallow cellars grown deep with weeds.

But the Petersburg folks retained loving memories of Lincoln and so the Old Salem Lincoln League came into being with 400 members, mostly people who had known Lincoln or were descendants of those who had known him.

Just before the World War they bought the site of Old Salem. Last

year they induced the State of Illinois to purchase the land and furnish the funds to rebuild the whole town.

Little by little they gathered the facts concerning Old Salem. They have reconstructed five of the buildings and G. E. Lindstrom, state assistant architect, has built a big stone museum.

Of the buildings up there is the Lincoln-Berry store, where Lincoln studied law; the Oifut store, partly operated by Lincoln; the Rutledge Inn, where lived Ann Rutledge, Lincoln's sweetheart, whose death crushed Lincoln with grief.

Before the end of this year it is probable that the whole town will be built and the roads laid out exactly as they were in Lincoln's day.

The league is gathering together Lincoln relics.

Among other things is Ann Rutledge's Bible.

Village of Memories to Honor Lincoln



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ATCHISON DAILY GLOBE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1921.

Prominent Figures In Illinois History of Lincoln



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Silent Village on Hilltop Recalls Scenes of Early Illinois Life of Lincoln

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THE SPRINGFIELD SUNDAY JOURNAL FEBRUARY 13 1921

Lincoln's Home Town Rebuilt in Memoriam

New Salem, Ill., Where "Honest Abe" Was First Applied to Future President, Disappeared in 1845, but Has Grown Again in All Details—Lloyd George Among Contributors to the Project.

From the New York Times Book Review and Magazine.

A STRANGER, friendless, uneducated, penniless, working on a flatboat at \$10 per month." That is the description Abraham Lincoln gave of himself when he arrived at New Salem, Ill., in 1831. He had come to take care of Denton Offutt's interests in the little town that had been built just three years before.

Six years later, in 1837, Lincoln left New Salem to take up his law practice at Springfield. During that period he had turned from an uncouth, unlettered youth to a young man of promise and acknowledged ability.

The town where Lincoln made his reputation as "Honest Abe," where he studied the rudiments of grammar and of law, where he met, loved and lost

Ann Rutledge, where he laid the foundation of his career, in short, began to decline soon after his departure to Springfield and by 1845 had ceased to exist. The people of New Salem left it for more accessible communities, taking with them their belongings and their houses.

REBUILT AS LINCOLN KNEW IT.

Yet if the spirit of Abraham Lincoln were to visit these old haunts today, it would not find itself among unfamiliar surroundings, for under the auspices of the Old Salem Lincoln League, an organization formed in 1917, there is going up today on the site of the old town a new town made up of counterfeits of the log cabins, the general stores and the old mills that Lincoln knew.

New Salem, in a word, is being reconstructed as a public park for the purposes of preserving for posterity the atmosphere and environment that helped make Lincoln, the man. Old maps, old prints, old deeds, all records obtainable, in fact, have been gathered to make the new village an exact counterpart of the old. It is expected that the project which will be known as Old Salem State Park, will be completed by the middle of the summer.

Under the caption of "The Making of a Town," the historian of the project tells the story of the building of New Salem.

FIRST SETTLERS IN 1828.

The first settlers of New Salem, it is set forth, were John M. Cameron and his uncle, James Rutledge, who entered their claims on July 29, 1828. Here they erected their grist and saw mills, both housed in one structure built out into the Sangamon River, the stream that fringed the townsite. New Salem grew up around this mill.

Settlements existed already at Clary's Grove at a place now called Athens, at Sugar Grove and an Indian Point, all within ten or twelve miles of New Salem. With a mill to attract these settlers, the opportunity for business at the new settlement was good, and Samuel Hill and John McNeill presently erected a store building of logs. They sold tea, coffee, sugar, salt and whisky in the grocery line, and blue calico, brown muslin, cotton chain and straw hats, with a few ladies' hats and other

ornamental feminine apparel in their dry goods department.

It may be interesting to add that John McNeill, whose true name was McNamar, was the man to whom Ann Rutledge was first engaged to be married. She became engaged to Lincoln when McNeill left for New York to bring his family with him to New Salem. His failure to come back at the stated time, coupled with unfounded rumors, then believed, about the reasons underlying the changing of his name, led Ann Rutledge to believe him untrue.

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"On Christmas day, 1829," the history goes on to say, "a postoffice was established in New Salem and Samuel Hill was made postmaster. Soon afterward came Dr. Allen, who, in addition to his professional duties, conducted a Sunday school. He was an ardent temperance man and formed the first temperance society in the community. The place of meeting was in his residence or in the log schoolhouse erected shortly before this time on the hillside south of New Salem. Dr. Allen was bothered as to whether it was right or wrong to engage in the practice of his profession on Sundays and compromised the matter by relieving the sick but giving his earnings on that day wholly to the work of the Lord."

TOWN GREW RAPIDLY.

The town grew by leaps and bounds. Settlers in neighboring communities were attracted by the enterprise of New Salem and moved there with their families and businesses. Manufactories of the things most needed in a frontier community sprang up and the town soon became self supporting. "Had it not been almost inaccessible, except from the west," says the historian, "there is no reason why it should not have become the metropolis of the county."

While waiting for his employer to start building his storehouse Lincoln loafed about the town. An election was held, and Lincoln, being about the polling place, was asked by Mentor Graham, who later became his friend and teacher, if he could write. Lincoln replied, "I can make a few rabbit tracks," whereupon he was invited in to assist in keeping tally, the regular clerk having failed to appear.

It is said that during the lull in voting Lincoln told stories and entertained those present.

His story-telling faculty served to introduce Lincoln and his ability to act as clerk at the election attracted to him the attention of the more prominent citizens of New Salem. His popularity

grew and in 1832 he was prevailed upon to run for the state legislature.

NEARLY UNANIMOUS VOTE.

Lincoln was defeated by Peter Cartwright, an itinerant preacher, who was in 1846 defeated for congress by Lincoln. In the town of New Salem, however, Lincoln polled 277 votes out of the 290 cast. He was as yet unknown to the rest of the county.

Those six years at New Salem were packed full of experiences of widest variation. Every building and home in New Salem was intimately connected with him in some way.

The site for the reconstructed village was presented by William Randolph Hearst, who owned it. The cost of the building of the houses, which is estimated at as low a figure as \$20,000, is being met by popular subscription. David Lloyd George is one of the contributors.

Illinois Thanks Mr. Hearst for Lincoln Gift

N. Y. Journal 2-12-1921
By International News Service.

PETERSBURG, Ill., Feb. 12.—

The part taken by William Randolph Hearst in the preservation of the Abraham Lincoln home at Old Salem, Ill., was praised by Henry R. Rathbone, of Chicago, in his address at the fifth annual banquet of the Old Salem Lincoln League here. Mr. Rathbone, whose father, an aide to President Lincoln, was stabbed by Wilkes Booth as the assassin escaped from the box in Ford's Theatre, spoke feelingly of the historic significance of the old Lincoln home.

"I congratulate the people of the community on the public spirit shown by so many of its citizens in acquiring this home," he said. "I also congratulate you on the splendid and timely aid given by William Randolph Hearst. He has had the vision of what might be accomplished not only for the people of this county and State, but for the people of all the world in creating anew this spot, which must always be a consecrated one to every true American and to all who venerate the memory of Abraham Lincoln."

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FEBRUARY 13, 1921.

LINCOLN HOME HELD AS SHRINE

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Mr. Rathbone, whose father, an aid to President Lincoln, was stabbed by Wilkes Booths as the assassin escaped from the box in the Ford Theater, after striking down the President, spoke feelingly of the historic significance of the old Lincoln home.

"The memories of the past are the

inspirations of the present," was the keynote of his address, and of the work of the Old Salem Lincoln League and of Mr. Hearst's action in purchasing for the public the old Lincoln farm he said:

"I congratulate the people of this community on the public spirit shown by so many of its citizens in undertaking this task. I congratulate you also on the splendid and timely aid given you by the Hon. William Randolph Hearst. He has had the vision of what might be accomplished not only for the people of this county and state, but for the people of all the world, in creating anew this spot, which must always be a consecrated one to every true American and to all who venerate the memory of Abraham Lincoln."

After pointing out the growing interest in Lincoln as an evidence of his greatness, Mr. Rathbone declared that the preservation of the historic spots should be a sacred duty for Americans. He continued:

"Old Salem has an appeal all its own. Springfield speaks to us of

Lincoln the lawyer and politician, Washington of Lincoln the President and statesman, but Old Salem speaks to us of Lincoln the man.

"Great men are priceless. Abraham Lincoln is a symbol of hope. His life's history of struggle and failure, of obscurity and neglect, of poverty and limited opportunities, his rising above all these to become the best beloved of all Americans and the foremost figure of the nineteenth century, not only of his own country's, but of the world's political and social life—these must forever inspire humanity to look up from its despair to the star of hope that points the way to renewed effort and to final victory.

"If it be true that 'an honest man is the noblest work of God,' if the supreme value of a human soul is above the utmost beauty of inanimate nature, then the appeal of Old Salem with its priceless memories will be above and beyond the rugged grandeur of the Yellowstone, the marvelous chasm of the Grand Canyon, or the cloistered charm of the Yosemite."

CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER

Notables Of State Pay Tribute To Lincoln Upon Historic Spot In Youth

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Petersburg, May 19.—Official Illinois today gathered at Old Salem state park, a spot made sacred and internationally historic by events of the early manhood of Abraham Lincoln, to dedicate the new museum. Menard county and its countryside residents turned out to welcome the official party, including members of the Illinois house and senate, and the day goes down in local history as memorable.

Amid the events which went to make the day an enjoyable one, state senators and representatives made brief studies of the early life of the Great Emancipator. The spirit of Lincoln was their guide and those who have made a lifelong study of his early career were instructors.

Governor Len Small, Lieutenant Governor Fred E. Sterling and Speaker G. A. Dahlberg paid tribute to the life of the "sad Lincoln," as he was known in Menard, because of his love affair with Ann Rutledge, who slumbers in Oakland cemetery, a short distance from Old Salem. The death of Ann Rutledge was referred to briefly by the speakers of the day, and after the exercises were held a delegation of visitors went to Oakland to place a wreath of flowers on her grave. Her resting place is marked by a slab of granite, placed in position years ago.

State officials including Governor Small, Lieutenant Governor Sterling, Secretary of State Emmerson and members of the house and senate, came to Petersburg as guests of the Old Salem Lincoln league. Men and women turned out en masse.

The legislature came two years ago to be guests of the league for a few hours. It was declared the most brilliant event in all the history of Menard. The gathering today, however, overshadowed the line of entertainment of that day. In addition to the speaking there were appropriate musical numbers, and talks were made by guides at the many little cabins which mark historic spots. As the sun went down in the west, seven hundred persons were seated at the picnic dinner tables. All that could be desired was served, and to the women of Petersburg and Menard state officials and legislators and their guests extended a vote of thanks.

History Is Recalled.

But the spirit of Lincoln stalked among the assemblage. His arrival at Old Salem in his young manhood was recalled by those responsible for the creation of the state park. His candidacy for the legislature was recalled, his first defeat was again inscribed in the history of the proceedings and his early speeches and addresses of his later life, which have become famous, were reread.

On the veranda of the fire proof museum, in which will be housed many Lincoln relics, the exercises were held. Before the arrival of the official party, aged men and women talked of Lincoln, and one or two spun yarns of his ability as a wrestler and a railsplitter.

State Representative Homer Tice of Greenville, who has piloted appropriations for Old Salem through the Illinois general assembly, introduced Judge G. E. Nelson, president of the Old Salem Lincoln league, as chairman, who in turn introduced Governor Len Small. The large gathering cheered the state executive on his first visit to Menard since he was elected to office.

Governor Len Small laid aside the cares of office for the day to pay glowing tribute to the life and deeds of Lincoln and to congratulate the league membership on what it has done to make the spot one which is destined to become historic throughout the world.

Governor Small Speaks

Governor Len Small's address follows:

"Although nearly overwhelmed in Springfield by business of state incident to this general assembly, I deemed it my sacred duty as governor, and a precious privilege as a citizen of our grand commonwealth, to meet with you today to pay homage again to the memory of Illinois' greatest son, that king of kindness, Abraham Lincoln.

"Humanity will never tire of rendering homage to his name, and the people of his beloved Illinois will never cease to be proud at the mention of his name.

"In meditating what I might say on this occasion, the question occurred to me, 'Why does the name of Lincoln inspire people with reverence as it always does?' It is not because of his matchless statesmanship and diplomacy, although history proclaims him among the greatest of all time.

"Surely it is not because he was a man of war, because his great heart was almost broken by the horrors of the Civil war.

"As I pondered this question, there arose before my mind's eye a lonely hill, a cross and the bleeding form of the Man of Sorrows sending up the simple prayer: 'Father forgive them, for they know not what they do.'

"Yes, that is the answer. He is revered as one of the prophets of old, and our grateful reverence is inspired by the fact that he died in the cause of humanity. Each one of us and every free man in the world has benefited by the sacrifice which Lincoln made.

"Men have died for transient glory and have been forgotten, but our greatest citizen died for a principle, he gave his life for what he believed to be eternally right.

Recalls Alton Speech.

"Very appropriately one of the pages of the book issued by the 'Old Salem Lincoln League' contains a part of a speech made by Lincoln in the city of Alton in 1858. Like a flash of lightning which lights up the landscape on a dark night, it gives us a view of the real character of the man Lincoln which endeared him to the common people and made him their unquestioned leader. It is as follows:

"It is the eternal struggle between these two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle. The one is the common right of humanity and the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit which says: 'You work and toil and earn bread and I eat it.' No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation and live by the fruits of their labor, or from one race of men as an apology for enslaving another race, it is the same tyrannical principle."

"My friends, I feel it an honor to serve you as governor of this great state of Illinois of nearly seven million people, the third state in the union in agriculture, population, wealth and natural resources.

"But above and beyond all commercial and worldly considerations, it is the state which gave to the nation and to the world, that great man of the common people, Abraham Lincoln, soldier and statesman, who gave his life on the altar of freedom for humanity.

"We are met here today to dedicate to his memory this museum building which the state of Illinois will forever maintain to recall to succeeding generations the great lessons from the early life of this man who was at once so humble, and so mighty. Nothing that we can say can add to the lustre of his name. We can, however, take advantage of this occasion to plight anew our faith in, and adherence to, the eternal principles for which he stood.

"But we be dedicated to the task for which he fought and died, that from our honored dead we consecrate ourselves anew to the cause for which he gave the last full measure of devotion: 'That we highly resolve that his sacrifice shall not have been in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'"

Sterling Is Speaker

Lieutenant Governor Fred E. Sterling of Rockford, in the course of his address, said that, if Lincoln were alive today, he would urge the mothers and fathers of Illinois who gave their sons in the World war, to urge people to love their flag and to love one another. Mr. Sterling said also that Lincoln would admonish the state legislature to practice economy in the expenditure of the people's money.

"If Abraham Lincoln were alive today," Mr. Sterling said, "he would call upon the fathers and mothers who gave their sons in the World war to go upon the highways and byways and teach everyone to love the American flag, and to love each other."

"Lincoln would also admonish the state legislature to practice economy in the expenditure of the people's money and tell them to go only so far as growing needs of the state demand. The World war has placed burdens upon the people which the legislature should lighten if possible.

"I have recalled many times my pleasant visit to this historic spot two years ago. It is destined to become one of the historic spots of the world. It was here that was written perhaps the saddest chapter in the life of the great Lincoln—his love affair with Ann Rutledge, which broke his heart."

In opening his address, Mr. Sterling said:

"Over at Springfield the lieutenant governor serves about the same purpose as an extra tire on an automobile. If they have a blowout, I might be needed, but Governor Len Small will see to it that there is no blowout during his administration."

Dahlberg Also Speaks.

"It is indeed a pleasure and an honor to be a guest at the shrine of Lincoln the shrine of all shrines," Speaker G. A. Dahlberg said. "It most truly represents the principle for which that great man stood. A visit to Old Salem park, with the memories that are kept alive by its preservation, cannot fail to impress upon the mind of every visitor the great truth expressed by Lincoln's speeches. To the principle of the common right of humanity this country has been dedicated, and we must give our most heartfelt thanks to the men and women who have so faithfully preserved the memories of the early struggles of this great man to the members of the Old Salem Lincoln league, who through years have kept fresh in their minds the necessity of preserving this shrine."

"Throughout the years this will always be a shrine at which the people of Illinois and of the nation may visit to keep alive the ideals of American citizenship. As in the days of Lincoln, the everlasting struggle between the common right of humanity and the divine rights of kings is being waged."

Thomas P. Reep of Petersburg told his hearers of plans to make the park national shrine, with the aid of appropriations by the legislature.

Tells Old Salem Plans.

In reviewing the history of Old Salem and planning for future improvement, Mr. Reep said:

"The generation here, preceding ours, touched shoulders with Abraham for the conveyance of these lands to it."

Ladies' Aid In Work.

"We have investigated the matter of securing white oak logs for the buildings and the hewing of them, timber for clapboards and the making of them, and are assured that because of conditions now prevailing they can be furnished at this time for less money than at any time in the last ten years; that they can be cut of the diameter and length desired and hewed in the timber; that the clapboard timber can be boied and hauled to the park and expert clapboard makers furnished to make them up at a price for each thousand. We believe no more propitious time will ever come, than just now, to restore these old buildings, and we ask the state to go on with this work. For ourselves we propose to put on a campaign of publicity which will bring the work being done here to the knowledge of every school child in the land and then to raise by donation the funds necessary to buy

and deed to the state the twenty acres adjoining the park on the south containing the old school house where Menter Graham taught and the New Salem burying ground and also to furnish these buildings as fast as they are completed by the state.

"To the ladies of the league has been delegated the work of making the necessary research and designing the furniture, and they are now organizing for the job. They will invite the co-operation and assistance of all the historical societies of the state and of ladies interested in this sort of work throughout the country."

"When the necessary appropriation is made and this work of restoration begins the publicity problem will be solved. And when people can be interested and know that they are accomplishing something permanent with their money, it is surprising how many wish to help in honoring the memory of Abraham Lincoln."

"Let us all keep in mind that we have started out to build here a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, different from any ever builded before to any man, one which fires the imagination and appeals to the romanticism of our people; that its successful issue will redound to the glory of our state and that the world is looking on wondering if we mean to carry it through and stands ready to help as soon as its success is assured."

The musical program consisted of vocal numbers by Miss Ethel Day of this city and the singing of "Illinois" by a quartet composed of James Cheaney, W. S. Antle, Arthur Johnson and William Levering. Following the exercises, Menard residents, acting as guides, took the visitors on a slight seeing trip through the park.

"Real Feed Enjoyed"

The most successful undertaking in the state history was what officials and legislators had to say in praising the work of the women of Petersburg and Menard, who prepared the picnic supper which was partaken of by seven hundred persons. The meal was served on long tables in the park, and ladies looked after the needs of their guests. Nothing was overlooked. The menu consisted of roast chicken, baked ham, sandwiches, roast pig, Boston beans, deviled eggs, potato salad, fruit salad, ice cream and strawberries and cake.

J. W. Weaver of Oakford provided the roast pig, which weighed forty pounds. It was cooked in a baker's oven, and to Governor Len Small was assigned the duty of carving it. The movie men were busy while the two officials were sinking a carving knife into the yearling.

"Action," shouted the movie man when Governor Small undertook the task. There was action by the executive, and then Secretary of State Emmerson got on the job and carved for several minutes.

"The hog weighed forty-eight pounds," said Mr. Weaver. "My wife and I dressed it and brought it over this morning. I came out to see if it was satisfactory. The manner in which it is being devoured convinces me that it was a real porker. I have sampled it myself."

Committees Are Named

The banquet committee was out at the park early and when the visitors arrived the sumptuous meal was ready. Mrs. A. L. Waring was in charge, assisted by the following ladies of the Lincoln league:

Mrs. G. D. Warnings, Mrs. T. P. Reep, Mrs. Herman Aachte, Mrs. H. B. Harms, Mrs. Harve Levering, Mrs. C. C. Frackelton, Mrs. C. D. McDougal, Mrs. Rock Stowell, Mrs. J. M. Smoot, Mrs. A. A. Bradley, Mrs. W. Y. Ramsay, Mrs. G. Nelson, Mrs. E. E. Dawson, Mrs. E. E. Brass, Mrs. John N. Onstoft, Mrs. George C. Power, Mrs. C. E. Houghton, Mrs. C. W. Shipley, Mrs. H. W. Nance, Mrs. J. M. Weaver, Mrs. C. E. Smoot, Mrs. P. P. Grosboll, Mrs. Lucy Rainey, Mrs. Will Power, Mrs. Gaines Welch, Mrs. I. N. Grisse, Mrs. Heye Dorn, Mrs. C. N. Buckley.

Many Welcome Legislators

Petersburg took a day off to welcome the state legislature. When the delegation arrived there was a large crowd at the depot to extend a welcome, and in the visiting crowd were a large number, who paid a visit to this city on a similar mission two years ago. Men, women and children were out, and the guests were escorted to cars and made ready for the trip to historic Old Salem. The general committee in charge was composed of officers of the Old Salem Lincoln league as follows: President, G. E. Nelson; vice-president, F. H. Whitney; secretary, W. Y. Ramsey; treasurer, E. E. Dawson; directors, H. H. Cheaney, T. P. Reep, Homer J. Tice, E. S. Mitchell. C. W. Shipley was in charge of the transportation.

Are Escorted to Park

The group captains, who escorted the visitors to the points of interest at the state park were: George C. Power, Frank E. Blane, Arthur Lillenstein, John M. Smoot, Henry E. Pond, E. H. Golden, William Small, Dr. Irving Neweomer, C. C. Frackelton, Dr. H. P. Moulton, Dr. D. D. Epling, Dr. C. D. McDougall, Dr. Al Fouche, Dr. George C. Spears, Prof. M. L. Test, Rev. W. M. Groves, Rev. C. R. Smoot, Rev. J. M. Johnston, H. M. Levering, Harry Shirding, Charles Katzenstein, J. H. Kincaid, J. Colby Beekman, C. H. Houghton, Earl Kincaid, T. L. Cantrall, E. S. Waldmire and Ross A. Nance.

Cars for the transportation to and from the park were furnished by the following: W. T. Willis, E. R. Shipley, Lester B. Ott, James Wood, F. E. Blane, Harry Aden, Kazenstein Brothers, Dr. H. E. Wilkin, Ross A. Nance Mrs. Jennie Bone, Thomas Tieman,

Samuel Salveson, G. B. Thomson, Paul Smoot, Rev. C. E. Smoot, John W. Mallergren, H. S. Houghton, J. E. Clary, Edward H. Golden, Dr. H. L. Moulton, Harry Baister, Fred Jurgens, John Bonties, Earnest Reichert, John Spink, D. B. Finney, Thomas Bergen, William H. Taylor, Clark Hadsch, Frank Eastman, E. W. Bockler, Fred Henninger, Oscar Haywood, Dr. J. W. Lawson, W. H. Traylor, George Kern, Arthur Frewert, Wi Houghton, C. A. Campbell, Emmet Jergens, H. M. Levering, Herschbach Motor company, Clark Estell, Warren Williamson, E. S. Waldmire, C. Frackelton, C. H. Rush, Hersch H. Roberts, Walter Watkins, Pow Juhl, Yates and Thorton, Samu Greenwalt, Harley M. Clark, Hat Kirby, James Miles, Harry Gransta, Fred Muttera, J. L. Laning, G. Nelson, Evans Watkins, Edgar W. kins, George Finney, Cyris Grosb, Peter Grosbell, Heye Dorn, Dr. B. Epling, A. J. Bradley, A. A. Brad, Samuel Thompson, Marlon Tur, R. V. Stowell, M. L. Test, H. J. E, enauer, John Cox, Paul Grosball, W. Shipley, Frank Whitney and J. Johnston.

The entertainment committee, composed of State Representatives Homer J. Tice, G. E. Nelson and Thomas Reep.

OLD SALEM PARK DEDICATED.

Old Salem State park and museum at Petersburg was dedicated yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. The site made famous by Lincoln's association with it as a store keeper is the property of the state and will be maintained at public expense.

In all of the story of Lincoln there is no chapter more interesting than his experiences at Salem. The boy reading his life finds in Old Salem those elements of true romance which he loves. The grown man who loves nature and the out-doors is very quickly attracted to this chapter because it shows Lincoln more like the average man than does any other period in his career. Here he communed with nature, the woods, the water and with the simple folks who were almost pioneers.

The purchase and preservation of this spot by the state was money well spent. Its dedication deserved the importance with which the presence of Governor Small and many other prominent Illinoisans invested it.

Thus we add another asset to Illinois investments for the benefit of the present and of all time to come.

State (Ill) Journal 5-22-21

ADDITIONAL AID NEEDED IN RESTORATION OF NEW SALEM

Ill State Register

5-20-1921

(By a Staff Correspondent)

New Salem, May 20.—Immediate aid of the state of Illinois in the completion of the rehabilitation of Old (New) Salem, where Abraham Lincoln spent his early manhood, was sought here Wednesday at the dedication of the state park into which the historic grounds recently were converted.

"We ask only that the state complete the work it has undertaken, as set out in the bill making this site a state park," Hon. Thomas Reep of Petersburg, speaking in behalf of the Old Salem Lincoln league, told Governor Len Small, other state officials and members of the Illinois legislature. The official party had laid aside all cares for the day to do honor to the man whose spirit seemed to be hovering over the assemblage throughout the entire dedicatory ceremonies.

"We believe no more propitious time will ever come than just now to restore these old buildings," continued Mr. Reep. "We have learned that white oak logs and clapboards can be secured now cheaper than at any time during the last ten years."

Plan Publicity Campaign.

"For ourselves, we propose to put on a campaign of publicity which will bring the work being done here to the knowledge of every school child in the land and then to raise by donation the funds necessary to buy and deed to the state the twenty acres adjoining the park on the south. This plot contains the old school house where Menter Graham taught and the New Salem burying ground. We plan to furnish all buildings as rapidly as they are completed."

"To the ladies of the league has been delegated the task of making the necessary research and designing the furniture, and they now are organizing for the job. They will invite the co-operation and assistance of historical societies of the state and of ladies interested in this sort of work throughout the country."

"When the necessary appropriation is made and the work of restoration is actively resumed, the publicity problem will be solved. When people know something permanent is being accomplished with their money, it is surprising how many wish to aid in honoring the memory of the Great Emancipator."

Much to be Done.

Work of Rebuilding the old almost forgotten village, so sacred to the life of Lincoln, was started in 1918. Practically all the old edifices of Lincoln's day have been restored including the Rutledge Inn and Tavern where "Honest Abe" boarded from 1832-37. None, however, has been furnished as yet, and considerable work yet remains to be done on the structures proper. If the assistance requested by the Old Salem Lincoln League is granted, the work will proceed rapidly, according to Mr. Reep and others who have played active parts in the movement. It probably will be finished within two or three years.

Hundreds of persons from miles around the surrounding country, as well as from Springfield and other adjacent cities, united with official Illinois in the tribute paid to the Great Liberator's memory. The event without a doubt, was the most brilliant in Menard county's history, even outrivaling the time two years ago when members of the general assembly spent a few hours on the grounds.

All of the speakers made brief studies of the life of Lincoln, dwelling briefly on his love affair with Ann Rutledge, whose remains now rest in Oakland cemetery, close by.

Following the exercises at the new museum building, just completed, Governor Small, Lieutenant Governor Fred E. Sterling, Hon. Gothard A. Oahlsberg, Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson and others of the official party visited the grave of Lincoln's one time fiancée.

Governor Small, Lieutenant Governor Sterling, Speaker Dahlberg and Mr. Reep were the principal speakers. State Representative Homer Tice, Greenville, who has sponsored all Old Salem appropriations thus far advanced in the Illinois legislature, introduced Judge G. E. Nelson, president of the Old Salem Lincoln league, as chairman of the afternoon. The judge in turn presented Governor Small. The executive was vigorously cheered. It was his first visit to Menard county since he has assumed office.

In the course of the afternoon, Governor Small deposited in the new museum an old mattock found on the grounds. It bore the initials "A. L." A number of relics have been placed in the new museum, a stone structure standing on a high hill overlooking a beautiful green valley. A part of the Lincoln collection of

Custodian Fay of the Lincoln monument in Springfield also were exhibited.

Music was furnished by the Capital City band of Springfield, under the direction of Professor Fred W. Blood. Vocal selections were contributed by Miss Ethel Day, Petersburg, and a quartet composed of John Cheaney, W. S. Antle, Arthur Johnson and William Levering.

Following the exercises on the veranda of the museum, the visitors were ushered through the park on a sight seeing expedition with Petersburg folks acting as guides.

Picnic Supper Enjoyed.

Then, seven hundred hungry men, women and children sat down to the picnic tables and began to do justice to the sumptuous feed women of Petersburg and Menard had prepared for the occasion. J. W. Weaver of Oakford had provided a roast pig, weighing forty pounds. It was carved by Governor Small and Secretary of State Emmerson. As the two officials worked away, two movie cameras clicked.

Officers of the Old Salem league made up the committee which made up the general committee in charge of the festivities. These included President Nelson; Vice President F. H. Whitney; Secretary W. Y. Ramsey; Treasurer E. F. Dawson, and Directors H. H. Cheaney, T. P. Reep, Homer J. Tice and F. S. Mitchell. C. W. Chipley was in charge of the transportation to and from the grounds.

Some of the officials, including Governor Small, motored out from Springfield. The majority, however,

came on board a special train over the C. P. & St. L., leaving Springfield at 1 o'clock, and returning at 7 o'clock.

A RESTORED VILLAGE

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SHOULD the long deserted, yea, the long departed, village of New Salem be restored there will be many to ask how Lincoln would have viewed such action. The restorers must draw on their imagination, yet they may come very near the original. Ida Tarbell says that New Salem was built in 1829, that its maximum showed fifteen log houses, that it was on the decline and fell by 1837, and that by 1840 it was a memory rather than a mart.

Yet it was, in its brief day, an enterprising community. She tells us that its hundred inhabitants numbered on their rolls a tinner, a hatter, a schoolmaster and a preacher,—that a grist mill, a saw mill, two stores and a tavern once indicated that New Salem was eager to advance in wealth and population. Why not? There have been large cities that started with a smaller muster than New Salem.

We have students of architecture who know what the average log store or tavern, the average saw mill or dwelling of the Middle West of eighty years ago was like. There was a famous novel entitled "Waverley or 'Tis Sixty Years Since," and to attempt to reconstruct a village that began in the first year of the Jackson administration and lasted until the log cabin and hard cider campaign is no extravagant attempt. Models or sketches of pioneer homes are to families between the Alleghanies and the Rockies what miniature craft are to the old families on the Atlantic coast. Anybody whose ancestors went down to the sea in ships can get an approximate idea of what a frigate of 1812 was or what kind of sloop-of-war Preble used before Tripoli, or what constituted a fast-sailing privateer of Barney's day. The reconstruction of New Salem is by no means so great a feat as deciphering the inscriptions on the pyramids, or finding the treasures that yielded to the "Open Sesame" of Schliemann.

The Bay State has a Salem that would be famous even though Nathaniel Hawthorne had never sat at a desk in the custom house. New Salem, on the other hand, is a historic memory because of the man who kept a store, handled the mail and went out surveying. It is because of Lincoln that the village is not forgotten. It is because of Lincoln that many would like to see what manner of place it was. Mount Vernon, Monticello and the Hermitage are memories of a great past. Could the log houses of New Salem rise again it would seem as if Ezekiel had trodden the valley and brought the dry bones to life. 1521

Lincoln's hard common sense and ever present humor never barred out poetic feeling. He had, as a speech of his young manhood proves, a strong poetic vein, and felt the pathos of the departing Revolutionary veterans. It is probable that a tent in which Washington had slept or a boat that had carried Paul Jones would have touched his inmost heart. He might have cherished a souvenir of his grandfather's old home in Pennsylvania. But it is hardly to be supposed that he saw anything picturesque or impressive in New Salem. Youth does not often feel its own environment as picturesque. To Lincoln the gossip of a postoffice, the cares of commerce, the political discussions of a young state, the prices of lots, and the difficulty of getting the law books he needed were not calculated to rouse the feelings of Goldsmith meditating upon sweet Auburn or of Gray in the churchyard at Stoke Pogis.

Lincoln must have heard of the restoration of English churches. It would at intervals happen that a rector with a deep sense of the historic and the beautiful would insist on scraping off the whitewash that had hidden a noble column and breaking down a gallery that obscured the best work of a medieval architect. The work of restoration was not invariably a peaceful one. It might happen that a church warden's father had been specially proud of the white washing, or that his grandson had built pews just so as to mar the effect of a stately chancel. Sometimes the church warden was old and exceedingly obstinate while the parson was young, and rather disdainful of all who had never studied architecture. There were furious quarrels over the restorations, and at times angry yeomen would have smashed Ruskin's seven lamps of architecture and anything else that came handy over the parson's head.

It is within the possibilities that Lincoln, who read everything that bore on life, may have contrasted the scholarly descriptions of restored churches with the village disputes wherein the rector called his opponents stubborn ignoramuses and they accused him of bringing havoc and rancor where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. (Their phraseology may have been less poetical—the reader can imagine the scene.)

Many a time it may have brought a chuckle from Lincoln to think that nobody would wish to restore the New Salem tavern or any of the log buildings of that prosaic little community. Gaunt and ungainly he dreamed not that nations would like to see how bowed the woods beneath his sturdy stroke. Not until he had been dead for years did Philadelphia restore Independence Hall to its original status. Since then historical societies have brought forth many a treasure, and today a raft like the one that floated down to New Orleans, would be gazed on by multitudes. The rudest hut would be precious had it covered Lincoln when the rain descended, and the floods came, and the wind blew.

THE PETERSBURG DEMOCRAT

BY JOHN N. ONSTOTT
PETERSBURG, ILLINOISOFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF MENARD COUNTY
PUBLISHED ON FRIDAYSBEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
EIGHT PAGES

2/17/22

Mr. Albert H. Griffith
Fisk, Wis.

Dear Mr. Griffith:

The copy of the Milwaukee Journal was received in due course of mails and I enjoyed your page very much. Thank you.

I am enclosing copy of today's Democrat with writeup of Gen. Pershing's visit here on the 12th—Lincoln's Birthday. Thought you might find it of interest.

I am also sending you a copy of my paper of Sept. 18, 1918, with writeup of the Pageant we put on at Old Salem as our celebration of Illinois Centennial year.

I wish you might have been here on both occasions. The Pageant was a really worth while affair and last Sunday was a great day for our League—and the General.

I am

Very truly yours,

John N. Onstott

TO MOVE CABIN TO OLD SALEM

Special to The State Journal.

Petersburg, July 26.—The Onstott Cooper shop is being moved to its New Salem site from South Main

street where it has stood as a dwelling since the early "forties." T. J. Onstott owner of the cooper shop at New Salem moved the logs to Petersburg and converted them into a dwelling. He covered the logs with weather-boarding. The property changed hands a number of times when last fall the lot and building were sold at a partition sale. The Department of Public Works and Buildings of the State of Illinois and the Old Salem Lincoln league entered into an agree-

ment to buy it and restore it to its original site at New Salem.

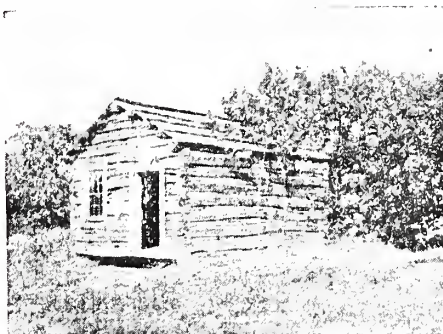
The state contributed \$500 and the Old Salem Lincoln league put up the balance, about \$625. The league owns the lot which will be sold when a fair price is obtainable; the salvage of the building (such parts of it as were not a part of the cooper shop) will go with the lot. The league agreed to move the logs and put them up. Harry Schirding, president of the Schirding State bank, Petersburg and one of the league directors, was commissioned by the league to superintend the restoration. Several days ago he completed the foundation and this week the logs, all numbered, are being hauled to the park. In a few days Mr. Schirding will have a house raising day at the park and the cooper shop will go up in a day. The logs are the original ones which composed the cooper shop in which Lincoln read Blackstone and Shakespeare by the light from the burning shavings.

Much interest is being taken in the removal of this house from Petersburg to the park. It is intended to have a dedication service sometime in September. The logs will all be up in a few days but the chimney, fireplace, etc., may have to wait as workmen are very busy now and it may not be possible to have the shop entirely completed before the middle of September.

A FAMOUS LINCOLN RELIC

By Elisha Safford

ONE of the most famous of all relics connected with the romantic story of our great President is the Kirkham Grammar from which, it was known, Lincoln in his young manhood studied English in company with his sweetheart, Ann Rut-



Photograph by M. E. Jackson

OFFUTT STORE

ledge, back in the old days in the village of New Salem.

In some mysterious way this book disappeared about the time Lincoln went to Washington to assume his great task of preserving the Union. Though it was believed to have been in existence, and although collectors sought for it far and wide for many years, it was not until comparatively recent years that its whereabouts was discovered. It was finally located out in Montana in the home of William Rutledge, a son of Robert Rutledge, Ann's brother. The owner was unwilling to part with it, stating that the book was being held in trust, as he had willed it to a nephew. He was finally persuaded to surrender it temporarily, and it is now on exhibition among the Lincoln relics in Decatur, Illinois.

Upon the title-page of the little book, now almost one hundred years old, is the famous inscription written by Lincoln in a playful vein on the occasion of its presentation to his boyhood sweetheart:

"Ann M. Rutledge is now learning grammar."

On the inside of the front cover is the almost equally famous receipt which Lincoln once wrote when serving in the capacity of clerk in the store of Denton Offutt in New Salem. It was pasted on the inside of the cover presumably by Robert Rutledge many years ago. *Forwarded July 4 1894*

The Portal, February 7, 1925.

Lincoln Memorial Park

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, born in Kentucky, moved, when a small boy, with his parents to Indiana, and when Abraham was twenty-one they moved again to the tiny village of New Salem, Menard County, Illinois. Lincoln soon hired out to a man named Offut, to carry a flat-boat load of goods from New Salem to New Orleans by way of the Sangamon, Illinois, and Mississippi Rivers. Later he clerked in a store which Mr. Offut opened in New Salem. He next went into business for himself, and this was without profit. He improved every opportunity for study, and here he gained his first knowledge of the law by discovering a set of Blackstone in a barrel of trash which he had bought to accommodate a mover. He walked six miles to borrow a grammar.

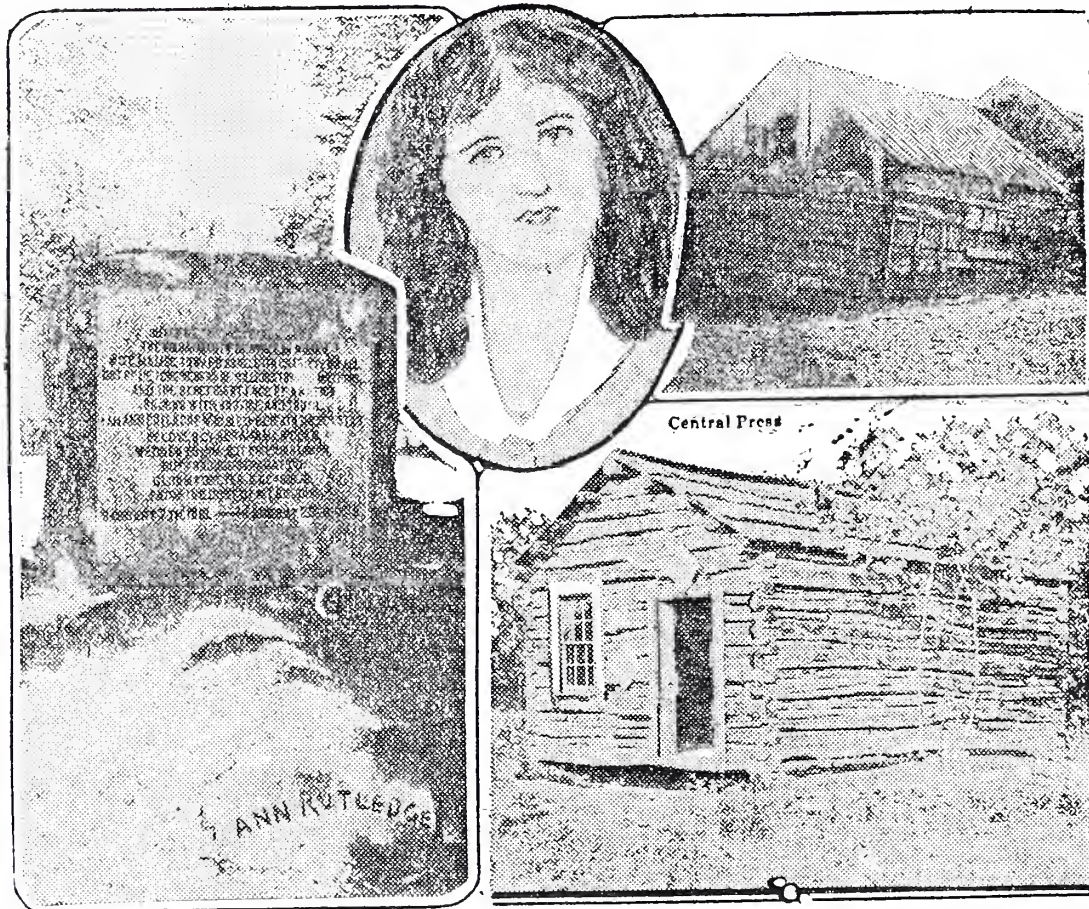
He was appointed postmaster of New Salem when letter postage was twenty-five cents. There was little business, but the office brought him newspapers which at that time were full of exciting debates by Clay and Webster.

The life of this small village was short. The inhabitants moved to more prosperous parts of the country and the village of New Salem went off the map. Now it is back again. It is a town without an inhabitant. The State of Illinois has re-created it as a memorial park because it was, at one time, the home of Abraham Lincoln. Here is Offut's store where Lincoln clerked, though there are no goods on sale. Rutledge's Tavern offers a welcome but no food. The museum has many Lincoln relics.

The State of Illinois has thus preserved many happy memories of the days when Lincoln was beginning life for himself.

New Salem was Abraham Lincoln's alma mater. It was in that little log hamlet that he read Blackstone, that he knew Ann Rutledge, that he held his first federal office —postmaster. The village vanished a few years after Lincoln left. For three-quarters of a century its site was almost lost in prairie wasteland; but now its houses and stores have been rebuilt as a memorial to the man who once lived there. William E. Barton, noted Lincoln biographer, tells of its early days, its rebirth. (p. 7)

Scenes From Abraham Lincoln's Courtship Days



At the top is a photo believed to be that of Ann Rutledge, at left is her grave. The log shack at top, right, is what remains of the house in New Salem, Ill., in which Lincoln lived at the time he knew Ann. Below is the store building in which he worked.

"Out of me, unworthy and unknown,
The vibrations of deathless music:
With malice towards none and with
charity towards all"
Out of me, forgiveness of millions
toward millions;
And the beneficent face of a nation,
Shining with justice and truth.
I am Ann Rutledge, who sleeps be-
neath these weeds,
Beloved of Abraham Lincoln.
"Wedded to him but not thru union,
But thru separation.
Bloom forever, O republic,
From the dust of my bosom."

These striking lines carved on a monument of granite at the grave of Ann Rutledge, Abraham Lincoln's first sweetheart, in Oakland cemetery,

Petersburg, Ill., recall a memory of a devoted love, interrupted by death but not lost.

Lincoln always maintained that her spirit was ever near him and she was his inspiration in the years that followed. Biographers say that this frail young girl was the greatest influence in his adolescent years.

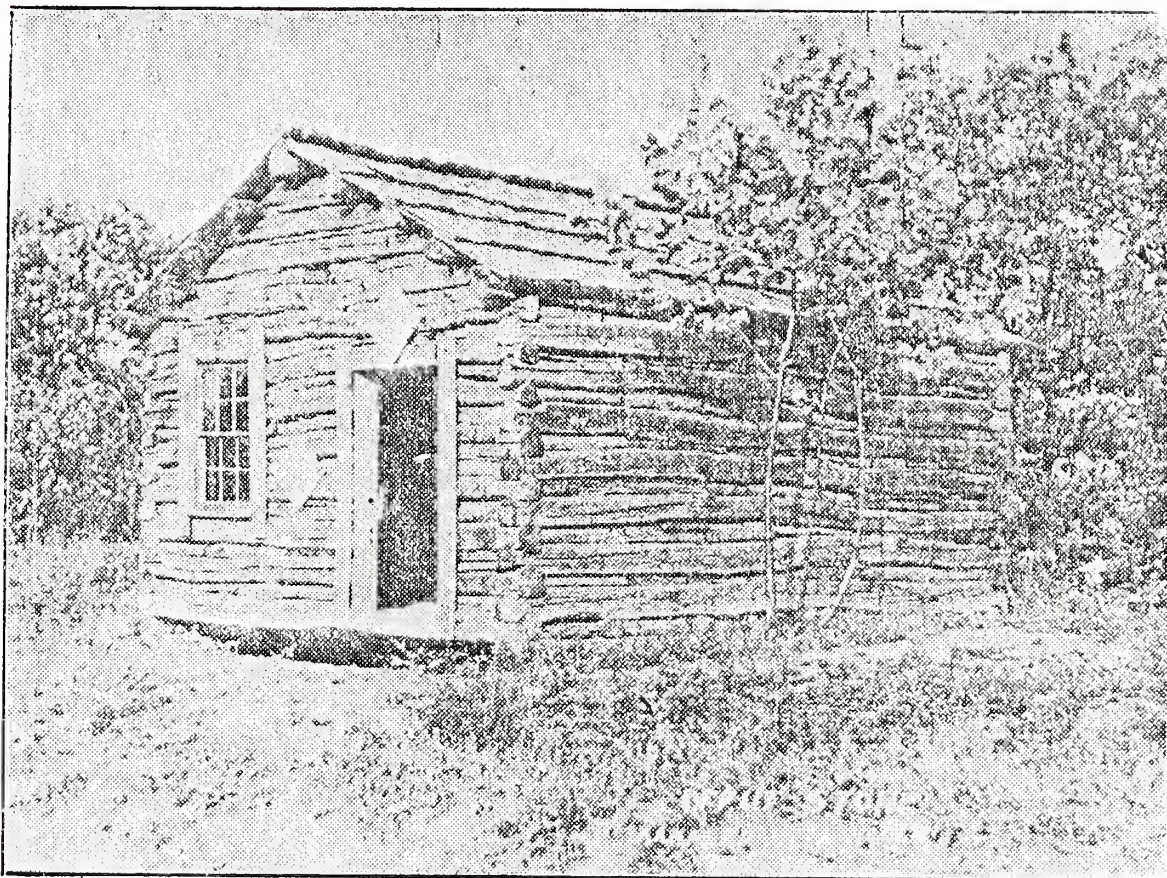
It was in 1832 that they first met. Lincoln was then a raw, gangling country youth with no promise of being a great figure beloved by all the world. He was a clerk in the New Salem store. Ann was of a finer strain, an aristocrat in the wilderness. Lincoln realized the discrepancy in their social standings.

There are many versions of their romance, and some of them leave the

impression that Ann only encouraged Lincoln's attentions to pique another suitor, who later left the community, but this does not appear upon close examination to be true. There is no doubt that there was a deep attachment between "Honest Abe" and Ann. In time they plighted their troth.

But on August 25, 1835, in her twenty-third year, before her cherished dreams of happiness with her lover could be realized, Ann Rutledge was laid to rest in the little cemetery at Petersburg. She had been ill many months, while the frantic Lincoln agonized at her bedside. Later in life he admitted thinking of killing himself, so grief-stricken was he over her passing. 2-12-26

Central Press Association.



Where Abe Lincoln Toiled—Photo shows the Offut store which has been restored to original appearance at New Salem, Illinois. It was here that Lincoln was employed as manager and postmaster. It was also the scene of the famous Lincoln-Armstrong wrestling match. (P. & A. photo.)

Lincoln Put On the Map

New Salem, Being Restored as Memorial

By WILLIAM E. BARTON

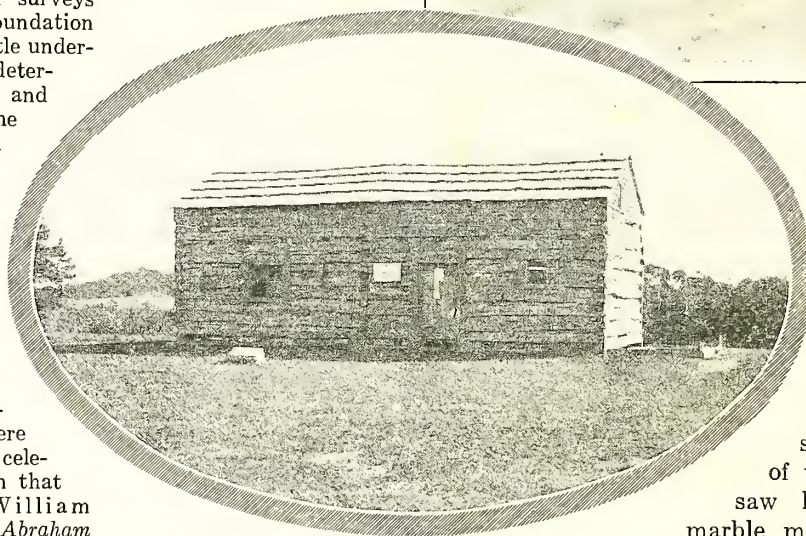
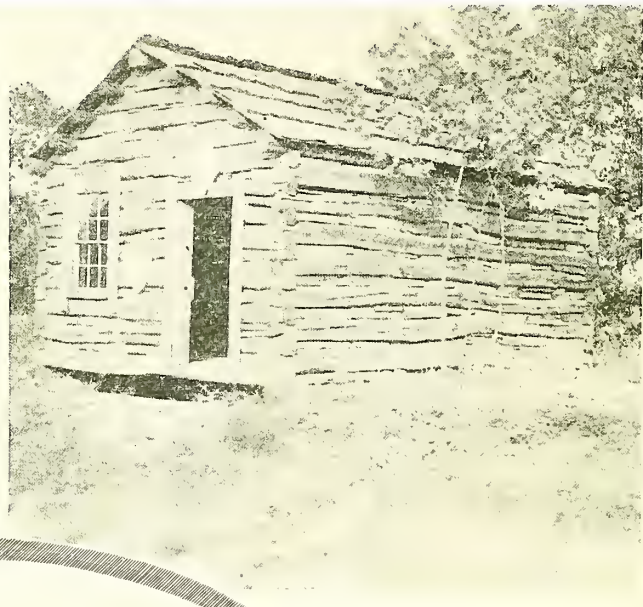
EDITOR'S NOTE:

The little village of New Salem has been in part rebuilt, and belongs to the State of Illinois. By means of the original surveys and records of lots sold, and the foundation stones which have been found a little underground, it has been possible to determine the location and exact size and ground lines of practically all the buildings of that little town. Old log buildings in the neighborhood have been purchased and re-erected on these old sites, and the town begins to look much as it did in Lincoln's day. A fire-proof museum also has been erected there.

On the eighth of this month, the Illinois State Historical Society and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association meet in Springfield in joint session, and from there are to motor to New Salem for a celebration. The principal address on that occasion is to be by Dr. William E. Barton, author of *The Life of Abraham Lincoln*. Perhaps no other scholar is so competent to give to our readers information on this old village, unique among memories on earth, and its share in the life of Lincoln.

THE deathless fame of Abraham Lincoln brings back from the dead the little old town of New Salem. It had lived its brief moment of history and was deserted. Its last log cabin had crumbled or been removed. No stone stood upon other stone above ground

Right—Offut's store at New Salem, where Lincoln, as clerk, attracted a crowd with his wonderful fund of stories.



Oval—Rebuilt Rutledge Tavern, which had a short life as one of New Salem's business places.

to mark the site of one of its buildings. From having been a habitation of men it was given over to the wild life of the prairie. For three-quarters of a century it remained desolate and without inhabitants. Now it rises from the dead and shares in the immortality of Abraham Lincoln.

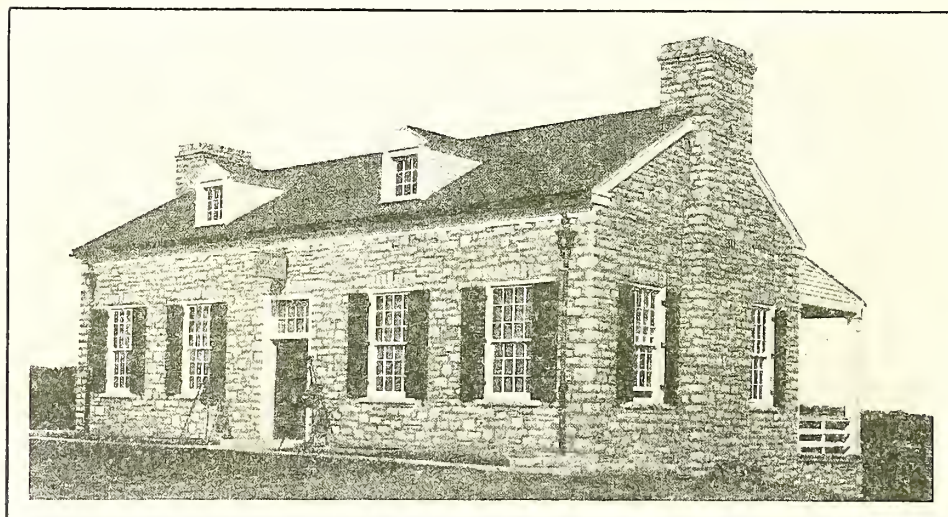
Many monuments have been erected to his memory, but none like this. There are mural tablets marking most of the more important events in his

career. The log house where he was born and the lodging house where he died are both preserved and are the property of the national government. A Greek temple in granite enshrines the humble logs of the cabin where he first saw light, and the noblest

marble memorial upon this continent stands in the national capital and looks across a reflecting pool at a towering shaft erected to the memory of George Washington. Busts and statues in bronze or durable stone stand in many cities in this land of ours, and not a few have been erected abroad. Few men in modern history have so many monuments. But among them all there is none like this.

Not only is New Salem unique among memorials of Abraham Lincoln, but as far as I am aware it occupies a place of its own among the monuments of the world. Shafts and columns and portrait statues in rather monotonous profusion litter the parks and boulevards of our cities, and few of them have any distinctive character or recall names which the world will long remember. But as far as I am aware there is no other instance in which a town that had once been inhabited and had been deserted has come into being again, not for purposes of residence or of commerce, but because of the sojourn within its gates of one particular man.

Brief was its history: The land was entered on July 29, 1828, by Rev. John M. Cameron and his uncle, James Rutledge. They previously had entered land at Sand Ridge on the waters of Concord Creek, their patent dating February 8, 1828, but a season proved the waters of



Museum on the site of the little town where Lincoln kept store.

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(Continued from page 7)

Concord Creek were inadequate for the mill they desired to erect. This caused a change and brought about the ambitious project of damming the Sangamon River and erecting here the grist and saw mill which was the basic business industry of New Salem. On October 23, 1829, the town was surveyed by Reuben S. Harrison. John M. Cameron held the legal title and the town was recorded with the name of New Salem.

It stood high upon a slightly bluff over the Sangamon River, a full hundred feet above the level of the water. It was a promontory caused partly by a bend in the river and partly by the inflow of a creek. It was beautiful for situation and its name and the religious character of its founders indicated the hope that here was to be not only a town of commercial importance but one also characterized by a fine moral sentiment and a distinctly religious spirit.

A post office was established on Christmas Day of 1829. Samuel Hill was the first postmaster. He served for nearly two years, till November 26, 1831, when he was succeeded by Isaac N. Chrisman. Mr. Chrisman served as postmaster till May 7, 1833, when he was succeeded by Abraham Lincoln, who continued to act in this capacity till the office was discontinued May 30, 1836. There is now a post office in Illinois bearing the name of New Salem, but it is located in Pike County and is entirely distinct from this. Lincoln's New Salem is in Menard County.

The discontinuance of the post office marks the disappearance of the town. The chronological limits of community life between the date of the survey, October 23, 1829, and the discontinuance of the post office, May 30, 1836, is less than seven years. For five of these seven years Abraham Lincoln was a resident of this town. He first arrived on April 19, 1831, and remained until the spring of 1836. It was a highly important period in his life.

In the day of its greatest glory New Salem was a very small town. It probably never had more than twenty-five houses and it is doubtful if any one of those cost more than one hundred dollars. But Abraham Lincoln it was not a poor, squalid village; it was the largest town he ever lived in and he was then twenty-two years old. For so small a community it contained a remarkable group of men and women. There were people who could not write their names and some who did not know the names of their fathers, but there were others whose family names stood high in American history.

There were, on the other hand, some who had for the time and for Abraham Lincoln's purpose the quite remarkable educational

attainments of Dr. John Allen, the beloved physician, Sunday-school superintendent and temperance worker, Mentor Graham, who taught Lincoln grammar and mathematics, and Jack Kelso, a kind of wandering elocutionist who taught Lincoln to love Shakespeare and Burns and Byron. Religiously it contained the devout Cumberland Presbyterians, Rev. John M. Cameron and James Rutledge, and the turbulent Baptists of the Bale household, and it enjoyed the occasional visitations of that heroic Methodist pioneer, Peter Cartwright. On the other hand, it had a group of radical free thinkers to whom Thomas Paine's *Age of Reason* and Volney's *Ruins* stood for law and gospel. Here came the Clary Grove boys, as reckless a set of hard riders and hard drinkers as could well be imagined, together with men who came up the river "half-horse, half-alligator," while on the other hand there were people eminent for piety and gentle in their saintliness. It was Abraham Lincoln's first intimate contact with organized community life and he had in this simple village a remarkable variety of living examples of widely varying types.

Great as this town seemed to Lincoln and to those who inhabited it and who proclaimed its superiority to Springfield and Beardstown and other nearby metropolises, no one expected it was always going to be a small town. New Salem was a dream city. The vision of its future was based on the dream of a navigable Sangamon flowing outward to civilization with the large products of adjacent farms and bringing back the manufactured products of the industrial world.

We may smile at these ambitious visions of hopes that were doomed before they were born. New Salem at its best was a microscopic town. But we who live in America must learn to estimate cities other-

adventurer on his way the second time to New Orleans. If James Rutledge had not built his dam in a manner unfavorable to the progress of flatboats, or if the waters of the deep snows of the winter of 1830-31 had not so far subsided by the nineteenth of April as to interfere with the flatboat's navigation of the stream, New Salem never would have heard of Abraham Lincoln and we should never have heard of New Salem. Here he lodged, as he afterward said, like a piece of driftwood on the dam of the Rutledge mill, and here he spent those highly important years.

In New Salem, Abraham Lincoln first exercised his franchise as a citizen. Here he cast his first vote in an election held in the house of John McNeil whom later he and the world were to know as John McNamar.

In New Salem Abraham Lincoln had his experience as a business man, first as the clerk of Denton Offutt, then as a clerk in the stores of Chrisman and Hill, and finally as a partner in the disastrous commercial enterprise with William F. Berry which left Lincoln saddled with a heavy debt which he did not wholly remove till 1848.

Here he manifested his prowess as an athlete. He met in free combat all comers and established his reputation not only as the most powerful wrestler in New Salem but also as its fairest referee and supreme judge in tests of strength and masculine skill.

From New Salem, Lincoln went forth to enlist as a soldier in the Black Hawk War. Not on that spot, for the election was not held there, but by the vote of many whom he had come to know in that place and who went with him on that military venture, he was elected a captain and afterward admitted that no office he ever held gave him so much pride.

In New Salem he held his first office under the federal government, serving as postmaster for the period already named, from May 7, 1833, until the discontinuance of the office, May 30, 1836.

In that same town, less than a year after his first arrival, he proclaimed himself a candidate for office. He polled a surprisingly large vote for the legislature, carrying his home precinct, which included the Clary Grove district, by a practically unanimous vote and so nearly succeeding in that first venture as to give practical assurance of his success

when he ran again two, four, six and eight years after.

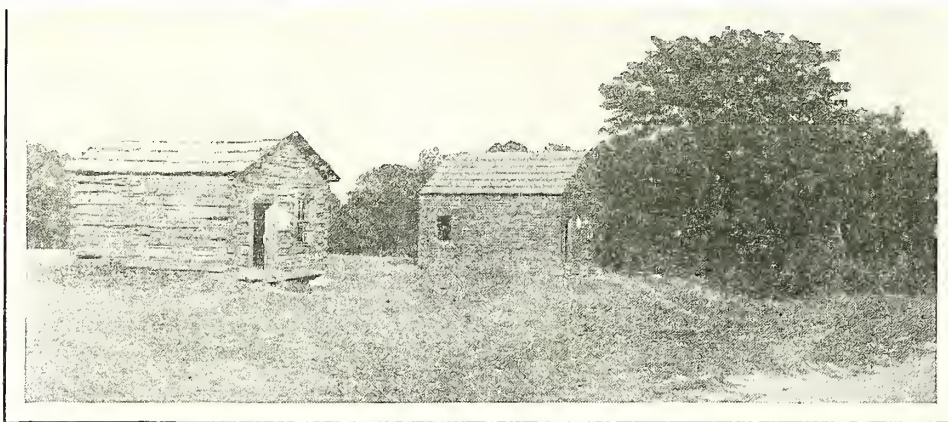
It was not in New Salem but at Vandalia, where the capitol was located, that he framed his first public declaration against slavery, signing with Dan Stone that protest against the action of the legislature



Entrance to old New Salem, which became a cow pasture when a rival town absorbed its business and population.

wise than by their size. Athens was a small town in the days of Pericles, and Nazareth and Bethlehem were and are and always have been small towns.

New Salem is associated with many and important events in the life of Abraham Lincoln. To this town he first came as an



The two log stores of New Salem as reconstructed.

which has since become famous the world round. While the act was performed in the then state capitol, many of the discussions which lay behind it had taken place in the grocery stores in New Salem.

In New Salem, Lincoln's interest in waterways developed as he worked a summer in the Rutledge mill. There also he developed his ability as river pilot in the care of the steamer *Talisman*.

In New Salem Lincoln had two love affairs. Of his love for Ann Rutledge we know almost nothing and talk much. That beautiful and sweet young woman died August 25, 1835, and we have no contemporary record of it nor allusion to it. Such glimpses as we have of Lincoln in that summer and autumn reveal nothing unusual in his occupation or his state of mind. A letter by his friend, Marsh, written September 17, three weeks after the death of Ann Rutledge, has free mention of Lincoln as postmaster as being careless in his conduct of the office and leaving the mail for people to go and get at their convenience. Marsh expressed a confident expectation that Lincoln could frank the letter he had written and Lincoln did so in a free, unshaken hand. This letter tells of a fearful tornado on August 17, a week before Ann Rutledge died.

We have simply no contemporary record on the Ann Rutledge incident. From a letter of her brother, David, written from Jacksonville shortly before her death, we know that she was considering going to school at the female academy at Jacksonville in the autumn of 1835, and we also know that Lincoln had some thought of the possibility of entering college in that same autumn. He owned a book of Greek exercises which he apparently purchased at this period, and he weighed the advantages and the costs of a possible college education, but we have not a scrap of written evidence concerning Ann Rutledge and her love for Abraham Lincoln and his for her for more than thirty-one years, and we have the best of reasons to believe that much of that is unreliable.

Of his love affair with Mary Owens, a few months later, we have abundant evidence. We have Lincoln's letters to her and his own very full account of the affair in his letter to Mrs. O. H. Browning. We also have Mary's detailed narrative in writing. It is a little remarkable, but on the whole characteristic of much of our writing and oratory that we say almost nothing about Lincoln's love for Mary Owens, a proud, handsome, well-bred, well-educated young woman, and that we talk a great deal of the other matter on which our

evidence is so scanty and that mostly wrong. However, we shall make no mistake in standing reverently by the grave of Ann Rutledge, which is no longer in the Old Concord Cemetery, but is near at hand in the village of Petersburg. We may remind ourselves, however, that Ann Rutledge did not die in New Salem, but in the earlier farm home at Sand Ridge, near Concord Creek.

New Salem was Lincoln's alma mater. Here, as we have reminded ourselves, he studied grammar and surveying and literature. Here also he acquired his first set of Blackstone and read law. He obtained that knowledge of the common law which enabled him to secure admission to the bar and formed the basis for his professional career.

Lincoln came to New Salem a stranger, he left with a host of friends: he came with his capacity for leadership untrained, he left having established his power over men in military and civil affairs. He had triumphed in the free arena where men match physical strength, and in intellectual contests where he showed his mastery of mind. Here he thought through many of

struggle he had been well prepared by this period of his life in New Salem.

Of all the various and widely separated hamlets associated with the memory of Lincoln through his successive residences in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Washington, and his journeys as far westward as Kansas and east to New England, there is none that thrills the historian with such diversified interest as the little rebuilt hamlet of New Salem.

Hodgenville brings us in reverent awe to the place of his birth. Washington cherishes the room where he died in the hour of his triumph. Gentryville honors the scene of his lusty youth, and his own city, Springfield, has innumerable associations with his domestic and professional career.

The seven cities where he matched strength with Stephen A. Douglas, the twice seven county seats of the eighth judicial district, and the places where on occasion he addressed assemblies large or small, thrill each of them with its own cherished recollections of him. Beardstown, where his plea saved a widow's son from the gallows, and Gettysburg, where he uttered in immortal words an imperishable tribute to her honored dead, still echo with the memory of his eloquence. But no one place appeals to so many emotions or touches us at so many points of interest as New Salem.

Fitting it is that the slab sides of the Lincoln-Berry store should rise again upon their original foundations; that the log walls of the Rutledge tavern should stand in their mute eloquence; and that one by one the humble habitations of Old New Salem should rise in counterfeit presentment of their former selves; for on this spot as nowhere else on earth the fragrant memory of Abraham Lincoln lingers amid the prairie flowers above the placid flow of the Sangamon. There reminiscence and romance blend with living memory to paint with vivid colors of lasting reality the name and fame of Abraham Lincoln.

The Passing of a Great Nation

STRIPPED of scarlet robes and eagle's feathers, the last of the Catawbas, sole survivors of the once powerful Catawba Nation, still linger on ancestral ground on the banks of the Catawba River in York County, South Carolina. There are only about a hundred Indians left now to greet the stranger within the gates of their reservation, yet their daydreams appear to be as roseate as ever. And they cannot forget the glories of Chief King Haiglar or the thrilling days when they were supreme on the headwaters of the Catawba and Santee rivers, over an area as large as that over which a crow could fly in a day, and when no white man nor red man dared to visit the territory of the Catawbas, except by invitation of the masters.

The Catawba Indians present a wonderful example of faithfulness and devotion to the American people, in spite of the fact that history has ignored them, and the white folks among whom they have lived have mistreated them by breaking faith, times without number. The present Catawbas are descendants of the great race which once made the woods of the Carolinas ring with the war whoop as they went forth against the enemies of the early settlers. Yet they have been oppressed, have dwindled away unnoticed and unhonored

until now, the very fact of existence of an Indian in South Carolina is apparently not generally known, even in counties touching the Catawba reservation. Even the school textbooks of the present fail to mention these descendants of the earliest-known inhabitants of the state.

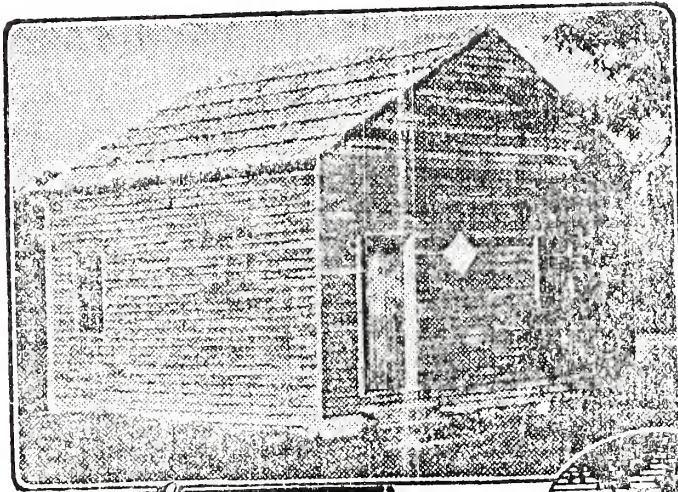
The 225 square miles of land that was confirmed to the Catawbas in 1764 has gradually been curtailed until now the reservation contains less than 600 acres! It is in a remote part of the state, where the peaceful stillness of the forests has not yet been disturbed. Of the less than one hundred members of the tribe still left, some are of mixed Caucasian and Indian blood.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs holds the Catawbas are citizens of South Carolina, yet they do not vote and they pay no taxes. They have virtually no form of tribal government at present. They elect a chief every four years, but this official is merely an adviser. Though they have few laws, they have no need of jails or courthouses, being quiet and peaceable and bloodshed almost unknown.

When the Catawbas work, which is rather seldom, the chief occupation is the making of pottery, earthen ware and pipes. These articles are made in primitive style. They are all shapes and sizes.

THE CHICAGO

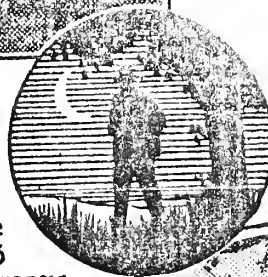
Illinois Re-creates Century-Old Town Where Lincoln's Fame as Rail Splitter Was Born



The restored Lincoln and Berry store



It was in Salem where Lincoln met love and tragedy



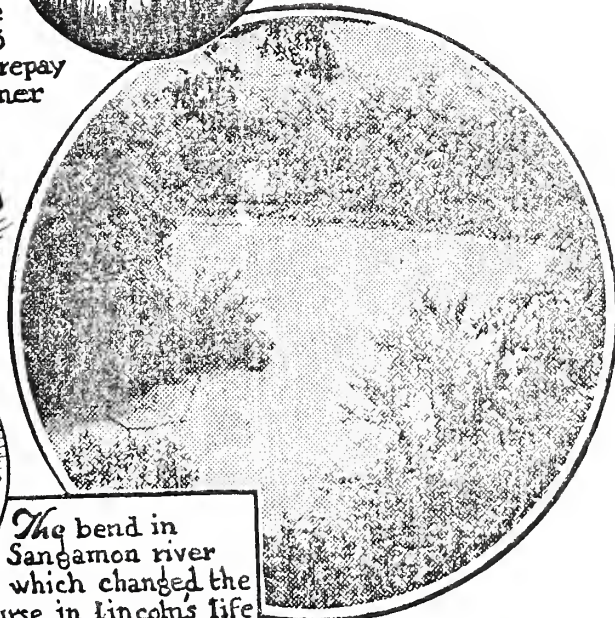
Where he walked 3 miles to repay a customer



Where he read Blackstone by the light of the fireplace



Where he practiced surveying



The bend in Sangamon river which changed the course in Lincoln's life

SALEM, Ill., Feb. 12.—Old Salem—the Salem of Abraham Lincoln's early hopes and dreams—is being rebuilt.

Building for building, the little town on the winding Sangamon river where tragedy first met Lincoln and marked him for its own, is being restored.

The old town site has been made into a state park, and when all the work of rebuilding is complete Salem will stand just as it was when Lincoln left it, every building and store, even every cowpath reproduced.

Old Salem will stand unique among the towns of the country—a monument to a great man's past—a little community of 1830 reincarnated after nearly a hundred years.

Where Lincoln Kept Store.

Many of the old buildings still exist or already have been restored to their original state. Members of the Old Salem-Lincoln league, working with pick and shovel, have unearthed the foundations of many of the houses which fell away, and these, too, are being rebuilt.

It was here that Lincoln ran a store with a man named Berry.

It was here that Lincoln's boat struck a snag in the Sangamon river, the accident changing the course of his life.

Here he saw and loved and lost the beautiful Ann Rutledge, the innkeeper's daughter.

Here Lincoln worked in the store he partly owned, and here he earned the name of "Honest Abe."

Here Lincoln walked three miles after a day of toil at the store, that he might repay a customer who had been the victim of a mistake in weight.

Here Lincoln became a surveyor and was appointed postmaster in 1833.

Here he bought a barrel of books from a covered-wagon emigrant, and found therein a treasured Blackstone which he studied by the firelight.

His Political Start.

Here Lincoln got his political start in life, running for the legislature and being elected.

Here Lincoln whipped the Clary gang into submission, and from Salem he went as a captain in the Black Hawk war.

Here sorrow wrecked his heart, and almost destroyed one of the greatest minds of the ages.

Lincoln came to Salem about 1831. His boat struck a snag at a bend in the Sangamon. As a result of the delay, it is related, Lincoln saw Ann Rutledge and decided to stay in Salem for a while. Salem had been founded a few years before by Ann's father, James, the tavern-keeper, and a man named James Cameron.

Ann was a schoolgirl in Minta Graham's school when Lincoln first met her. The young man took up his job in Berry's store and soon won respect among the townsfolk for his honesty.

Ann blossomed into womanhood at 19. Lincoln then was in his twenties. He was an admirer, altho a bashful, awkward young man.

Then a stranger came to town, a man who called himself John McNeil. McNeil had charming manners and became popular at once with the girls of the town. He prospered in business, too, his store becoming one of Salem's most imposing establishments.

Ann Rutledge loved him. They were seen together at the social functions of the little Illinois community. Word went around that they were engaged.

But McNeil had a story to tell, and he unfolded it to Ann. His name was not McNeil at all, but John McNamar. His family was old and respectable in New York, but his father had gone bankrupt. Fired with the desire to restore the family fortunes, the young man had come west to Salem.

Now things were improving. He

had a little farm, and would go back and bring the old folk to Salem. He would marry Ann upon his return.

Ann trusted him, tho the wise folk of the village regarded his tale with scorn. She promised to wait. McNamar left.

Week after week Ann waited, while sly rural humor and whispered conversations beat upon her pride.

Week after week she went to the little postoffice. Abe Lincoln sorted the letters. Hers was never there.

Lincoln's love, slow growing, became bolder. Ardently he pressed his courtship. Steadfastly Ann clung to her pledge.

But thru their daily associations at the tavern where Lincoln roomed, Ann's love for "Honest Abe" grew. Her friends encouraged it. They cast fresh doubts on the story of McNamar. Ann decided she would write to McNamar, and ask him to free her from her pledge.

She wrote, but no word came back. She worried, waited, wondered. She wasted and fell ill.

Longing to give herself to Lincoln, yet she was held by the firm bond of that promise to her absent lover.

Death Releases Her.

Finally she lay back in the arms of delirium. Raving, she called for Lincoln. Honest Abe came. He sat alone with her at the bedside in the crude little tavern. The world never heard the words they spoke.

Agony marked Lincoln's face when Ann became unconscious a few days later. Then a few days more and she died—on Aug. 25, 1835.

Lincoln became a man walking in a dream. His mind became dark. He avoided the old haunts of his friends in Salem and took long walks along the winding Sangamon.

Two months after Ann's death John McNamar returned with his widowed mother and two brothers. The story he had told was true. He had been delayed by illness. But, in the year that he was away, how much poignant tragedy his absence had wrought!

Lincoln left Salem seven years after he came, and the decline of the little town set in about the same time. Its day of trading prosperity was brief.

Now the old scenes are being restored—the Rutledge inn, the Lincoln and Berry store, the old cooper shop and the roads and paths where Lincoln trod.

So Salem, after all, will continue to live—as a monument to a great President's ambitions and early life, and his first great sorrow.

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Latitude and Longitude

VILLAGE WHERE LINCOLN STUDIED LAW, SERVED AS POSTMASTER TO RISE FROM RUINS

(By Associated Press)

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11.—The village of New Salem, where Abraham Lincoln ran a store, studied law, served as postmaster and won election to the legislature, is to rise from its ruins in all the detail of the emancipator's early manhood.

The Old Salem Lincoln League is ready, on the 118th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, to ask the Illinois general assembly for \$50,000 with which to restore the hamlet.

The site already is the center of a state park where are preserved five of the old structures, the school house site and the graveyard. Added to these will be the Offut store where Lincoln worked, the Berry and Lincoln store where he met business reverses, the tanyard, the wheel factory, the carding machine house and all the homes of the 1830's.

Even furnishing's, roads and trees, and the bank of the Sangamon where Lincoln plied a flatboat will be in replica. The reproduction will be marked next year with a pageant.

Lincoln's birthday finds wreckers leveling a legendary landmark at Hillsboro—the Blockenburger Inn—where tradition says Douglass waited for Lincoln's answer to his challenge to debate, and where Lincoln is said to have spent a night preparing for a duel he never fought. A filing station will take its place.

Restoration of New Salem will add to Illinois' record of Lincoln's career in the state. His Springfield home and the Bement farmhouse where he discussed with Douglass their series of debates have been memorialized. Lincoln's tomb here is a shrine, and the state capitol of Lincoln's day survives here as the Sangamon county courthouse.

Chicago Tribune Press - Feb. 12 - 1927

STATE CHERISHES VILLAGE LINCOLN LOVED IN YOUTH

Old New Salem Rebuilt as Emancipator's Shrine.

Story the eighth in our ChicagoLand tour brings us to one of the strangest, loveliest shrine places in the modern world. Every Chicagoan worthy of Illinois and its glories will want to motor there after reading No. 8.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

I am sure, countrymen, that you will never know your greatest countryman, Abraham Lincoln, until you make the pilgrimage to old Salem in Illinois, hamlet where he passed from raw, untutored youth to strong, sapient manhood.

I mean knowing him as neighbor, friend, struggler, aspirer, lover, and mourner; I mean knowing him in the intimate, homely way in which he—strangely enough—can be known to you even in this, the sixty-first year after his death. In old Salem he takes possession of you now even as ninety years ago when still in his twenties, he masterfully took possession of that community.

Hither he came in 1831 when he was twenty-two years old and here he dwelt until 1837. Spiritually and culturally those six years were the formative years of his life. Here he was hewer of wood and drawer of water, but here also was he eager reader of Shakespeare and Burns—and of the great horizon pushing book, Paine's "Age of Reason." Here he devoured the volumes of Blackstone which he had bought for 50 cents—some say a dollar—from an encumbered pioneer who was pushing on, and in old Salem today you will see the Onstott cooper shop where, by the light of the cooper's shavings, he read those books. I said "devoured." So did he. "Never," said he years afterward, "never in my whole life was my mind so thoroughly absorbed. I read until I devoured them."

Town of Treasured Memories.

Old Salem—"New Salem" in his time—never ceased to mean much to Lincoln. Always he treasured his memories of it—liked to yarn with old-timers about it—and in it he expected to make his rural home after his second presidency.

In 1864 when he was fifty-five years old and Salem lay seven and twenty years behind him, he told the lately deceased Russell Conwell that it was his ambition to "carry on a farm with Tad for a partner"—little Tad was sitting in the President's lap at the moment. The father added, "I have bought a farm at New Salem, Illinois, where I used to dig potatoes at 25 cents a day, and Tad and I are to have mule teams and raise corn and onions."

—and they can be comfortably back home on the evening of the next day. "Salem"—the old biblical word meaning "peace," you know. Peace, perfect peace, broods over and blesses this lovely Salem, two miles outside the Petersburg where you will wish to lodge for the night. 'Tis a serene, stately promontory of green pushing out into a quiet sea of prairie and woodland. That is its note—the calmness of a sunny, happy sea!

Now a Deserted Village.

In its most active days, which were in the mid-thirties, Salem never had more than twenty-five structures, and now it is a veritable deserted village save for its thronging memories.

In 1839 the then new Menard county was carved out of Lincoln's old Sangamon county, and Petersburg, more accessible than high throned New Salem, was made the county seat.

That was New Salem's doom as a community but, by one of the more gracious ironies of time, it was also its everlasting preservation in its aspect as that aspect was when Lincoln there dwelt and fought and won; its preservation in amber, so to speak, as some time we see beautiful forms of life preserved.

Most of the Salemites moved bag and baggage, and some of them house and housage down into Petersburg. The matter of moving the houses was lucky, too. The cooper, Henry Onstott for example, took down his New Salem combination home and shop of logs and set it up again in Petersburg, and ultimately he sheathed the log structure with boards because, I suppose, that made it more stylish. The important point for us is that the sheathing perfectly preserved the logs.

Old Cooper Shop Preserved.

So when the fine work began eight years ago of restoring the deserted village to its aspect of Lincoln's time it was possible to figure on bringing the actual old cooper shop of split walnut logs in which Lincoln had read Blackstone—the most important thing that ever happened to him—back to its original site. Three years ago that possibility was lovingly worked out by Menard county men of the "Old Salem Lincoln league," a goodly organization which Lloyd George thought it worth while to join and which you can join for \$4. I think you ought to, for there is much important work of restoration still to be done, albeit the state of Illinois now owns "Old Salem State park" and pays for its care.

Buildings of the village that had rotted away even by the time Mr. Lincoln died are being replaced by careful replicas constructed after pictures in old county annals and after the testimony of Salem residents who lived nearly 80 years after the town was abandoned.

The work is being so tactfully done that no beauty is blemished. The semblance of a vanished era is perfect, and the "association places"—the tavern, the stores, the homes, the well, the paths—of a great life are eloquently and subtly imparted to you. Every glade, every glimpse of water, every field in these eighty acres of shrine speak to you of Lincoln.

It is biography in natural panorama.

And the most poignant page in the beautiful book I have yet to unfold to you.

So let us sleep this night in comfortable old Petersburg.

Affecting secrecy, he leaned forward and said, "Mrs. Lincoln does not know anything about the plan for the onions."

He who had been thirty years in law and politics, and had highly succeeded in both, added, "Farming, after all, is the best occupation on earth!"

Three Salems in Illinois.

In planning your Salem pilgrimage, beware lest you become confused.

There are three Salems in Illinois—the considerable town of Salem that is capital of Marion county, south of Vandalia, and New Salem in Pike county, and this Lincolnian old New Salem, which is the one you want, but which now has no postoffice identity at all. In traveling your pilgrimage you must think solely of "Old Salem State park," Petersburg, Ill., in Menard county. Petersburg, county seat and population around 3,000, is fifty miles southwest of Peoria, as the crow flies, and 20 miles northwest of Springfield. Reaching either of those large towns you will find plenty obliging persons to give you the specific routes to Petersburg.

The roads are good and the scenery beautiful. Chicagoans, making the pilgrimage leisurely—via Peoria—will reach Petersburg in the late afternoon—granting an early start from Chicago

1928

New Salem

KNOX ALUMNUS WRITES DESCRIPTION OF LINCOLN'S HOME NEIGHBORHOOD NEAR SPRINGFIELD; TELLS OF TIMES

EDITOR'S NOTE.

The following description of Lincoln's birthplace and of the country in which he lived before his advent into national prominence was written by H. H. Boggs, '99, editor of the Blue Diamond magazine, published monthly by the Kansas City Athletic club.

BY H. H. BOGGS

Some thirty miles north of Springfield, Illinois, and just west of the main highway between that city and Chicago, lies the historic little town of Petersburg, known to the world by reasons of its association in the early life of Abraham Lincoln. Through and around the little town the Sangamon river winds peacefully along as it did when "Abe" Lincoln was but a tall, awkward lad with little promise of the fame that was in store for him. Petersburg, in itself, is well worth a visit. Its comfortable homes, some of them dating back to Lincoln's time; its quaint old business buildings rubbing elbows with their modern neighbors; its general air of contentment and prosperity, all make a picture that is of deep interest to the visitor.

But it is not Petersburg which attracts visitors from every corner of the United States to that particular spot on the Sangamon river. The attraction is a place of greater interest which lies just beyond on the higher ground commanding a view of the valley of the Sangamon for miles in all directions—the site of Old Salem where the immortal Lincoln spent a part of his young manhood and where his more or less smythical courtship of Ann Rutledge took place.

Bought By State.

Old Salem itself long has been but a memory. But a few years ago Illinois acquired the original site for a state park and now it is one of the beauty spots of the state. New Old Salem now stands where Old Salem once stood. There may be found the Lincoln and Berry store, the McNamar store, the Rutledge Inn and home, the old cooper shop and other buildings, exact reproductions of those buildings which occupied the same ground a century ago.

The Lincoln and Berry store is a little slab building about the size of a modern private garage but in the original store, of which this is an exact counterpart, the man who has been characterized as the foremost American once sold coffee and tea, salt pork and gunpowder to the inhabitants of the little village and to the hardy pioneers of that section of Illinois. Some forty or fifty feet from this building stands the McNamar

Store, a little cabin the weatherbeaten logs, sagging door frame and curling, handmade shingles of which almost convince the visitor that he is looking at the original. In his mind's eye he can see the lean, brown-faced pioneers in their coonskin caps, with long squirrel rifles under their arms, leaning against those logs and talking of Indian raids, hunting, early-day politics and such other things as were subjects of common discussion when they came to the village to do their trading.

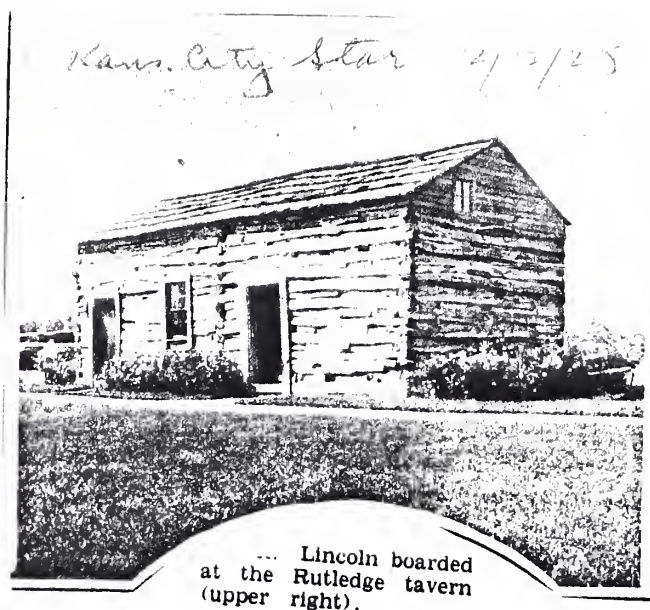
Old Tavern Stands.

Facing the McNamar and Lincoln and Berry stores and perhaps two hundred feet away, is the largest building in New Old Salem—the Rutledge Inn and home. This is a sort of double house one end of which was occupied as a home and the other as a tavern. This, also, is built of logs which appear to be the very ones that were cut, squared and raised when Old Salem was laid out and visions of a great city were in the minds of Rutledge and those other early settlers.

In this cabin, the most pretentious in the village, Ann Rutledge lived with her father, and "Abe" Lincoln boarded while keeping store and when at home between surveying trips. Just how much truth there is to the story of the love affair between Lincoln and the beautiful Ann is a matter of conjecture but poets, novelists and story writers have built up a delightful romance which never will be forgotten. The body of Ann Rutledge rests in the beautiful little cemetery on the outskirts of Petersburg and every year thousands make the journey to that spot.

On the very edge of the bluff overlooking the Sangamon is a beautiful building of stone erected by the state to house the Lincoln Museum. In this building are gathered hundreds of Lincoln relics as well as many of Old Salem picked up on the site of the village. The visitor to this museum will see surveying instruments used by the young surveyor, notes made by him in his work, the large auger said to be the very one Lincoln used to bore a hole in the bottom of the flatboat when it was struck on the Rutledge dam at Salem, the piano that was played at Lincoln's wedding and many other interesting things, valueless in themselves but of untold value because of their association in the early life of the great martyred president.

Illinois has done a splendid thing in the establishment of "Old Salem Park." A visit to this beautiful spot is an inspiration to every American.

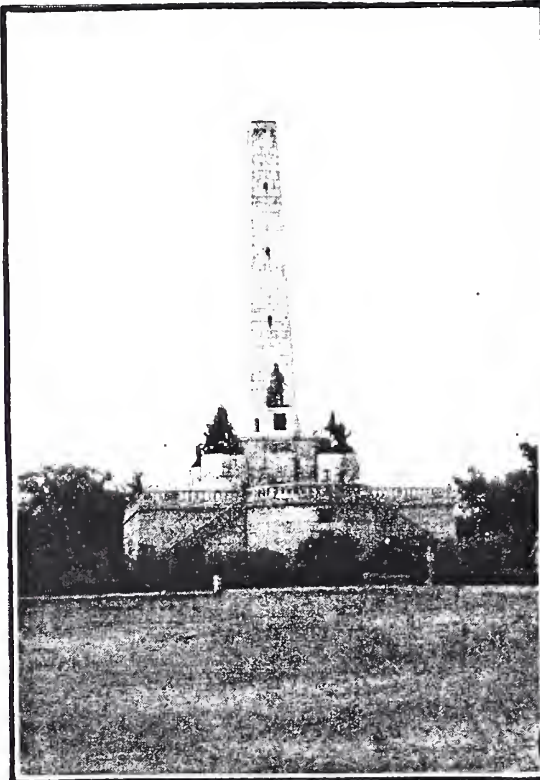


It was
while clerking in the
Offut store (lower right)
that Lincoln short
changed a customer and
walked miles to return 6
cents.



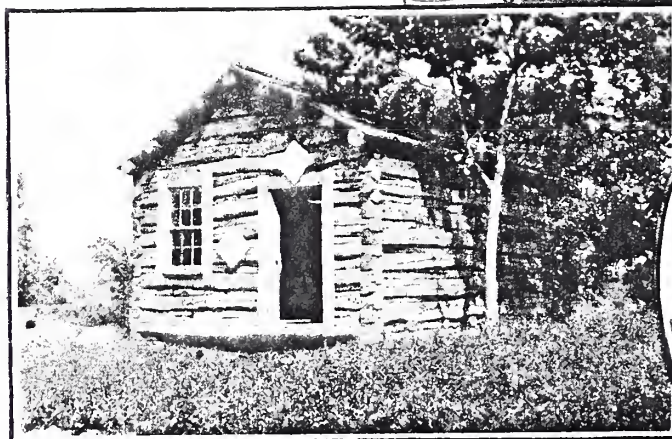
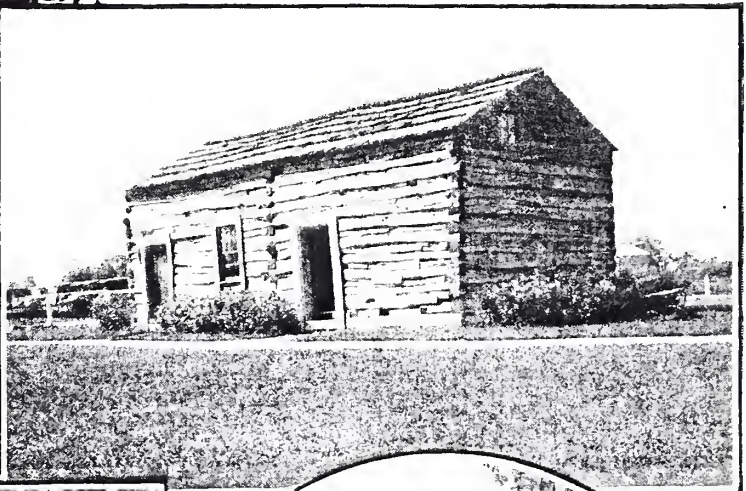
ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S COUNTRY

NEW SALEM STATE PARK was created by an act of the Illinois legislature April 3, 1919, in commemoration of the years spent in this region by Abraham Lincoln. It is located in Sangamon County, Illinois, about twenty-five miles northwest of Springfield. Here Lincoln lived from 1831 to 1837, his time occupied as surveyor, storekeeper, postmaster and legislator. Lincoln said he came to New Salem "a strange, friendless, uneducated, penniless boy working on a flatboat at ten dollars a month." The six years spent here were destined to be years of rare experience, of education and physical development, and the strengthening of his character which equipped him for the greater part in life that lay ahead of him. The State Park covers the area of the original town of New Salem—some eighty acres. The stores and the tavern shown in the accompanying pictures stand on the original sites and were rebuilt in 1918. Most of the original buildings, about twenty-five in number, had been removed and used by farmers as barns.



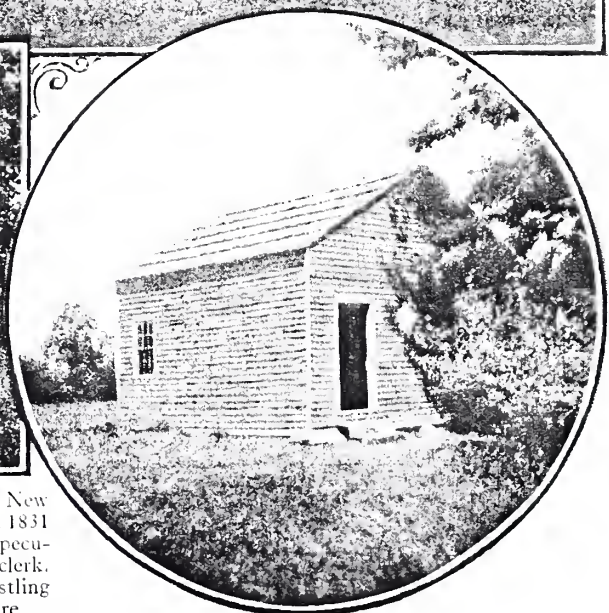
THE Lincoln Monument, Springfield, Illinois, was built and dedicated in 1874. When the walls began to settle in 1900 the Illinois legislature appropriated \$100,000 for rebuilding, and the monument was re-dedicated in 1901. The tomb is on the north and the memorial hall on the south. A bronze statue of Lincoln faces the south approach. The spire is 130 feet high with four groups, representing divisions of the army and the navy.

THE Rutledge Tavern, New Salem State Park, was built in 1828, and was the last building to remain. The original story-and-a-half building, built of logs covered with clapboards, was 16x34 feet in size, having three rooms below and one large room upstairs. Lincoln was a boarder here and shared the upstairs room with other men, keeping them awake until midnight by telling his characteristic stories



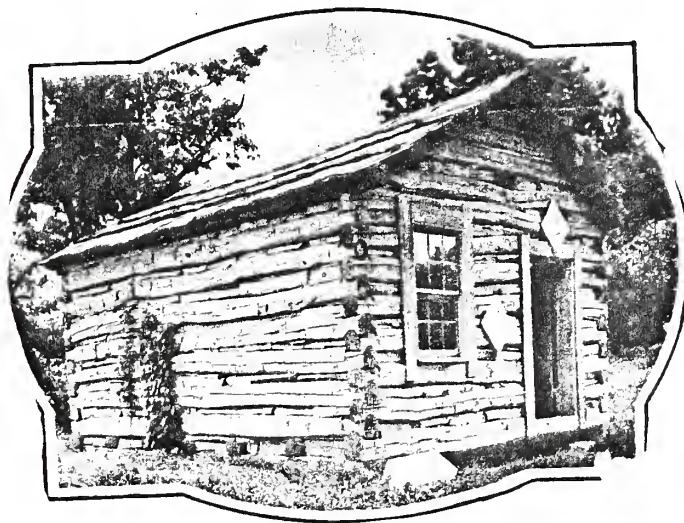
THE Lincoln-Berry store, New Salem State Park. After his experiences in the Ofut store Lincoln formed a partnership with Wm. F. Berry and worked in this store from 1833 to 1836

THE Ofut store (right), New Salem State Park, built in 1831 by Denton Ofut, trader and speculator. He engaged Lincoln as clerk. The Lincoln-Armstrong wrestling match was held near here



Below—Where the Young Rail-Splitter Sold Merchandise and
Cast Accounts. The Reconstructed Offut Store at New Salem.
Near Petersburg, Ill.

(J. C. Allen Photo)



Peoria Woman Presents and Dedicates Lincoln Memorial Tablet at Old Salem

Springfield Ill. Journal 5-2-29
A Lincoln memorial tablet in memory of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, was dedicated Tuesday afternoon at the state park at Old Salem. About seventy-five persons witnessed the ceremony, eight of whom were Civil war veterans of Stephenson post.

The tablet was erected by Governor John R. Tanner circle No. 54, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and presented by Millicent A. Eifert, department secretary of Illinois. The tablet was dedicated and presented to the state by the department president, Nettie Johnson Reuter of Peoria. The address of acceptance was given by Dr. Service of the department of public works and buildings. Mrs. Mattie Health of Peoria, assistant patriotic instructor, sang "Illinois."

Two beautiful silk flags 3x5 were then presented and placed in standards at each side of the tablet over the fireplace, completing a beautiful picture. A reading, "Our Noble Flag," was given by Millicent A. Eifert, and all present united in salute and pledge to flag. The invocation was given by Washington Irwin, chaplain of Stephenson post. Dr. Davidson is the only surviving veteran of the Battle of Gettysburg residing in Illinois.

On the return to the city a picnic supper was served to members and families in G. A. R. hall, the com-



NETTIE JOHNSON REUTER

rades and department officers being guests of honor.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLET AT OLD SALEM DEDICATION TUESDAY

The Lincoln memorial tablet placed by Governor John R. Tanner circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., in memory of Union veterans of the Civil war, will be dedicated at the state park at Old Salem at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The department president, Nettie Johnson Reuter of Peoria, will give the dedicatory address and the comrades of Stephenson post will be guests of honor.

The party will leave the courthouse at 1 o'clock in a bus and on their return a picnic supper will be served in the hall. The supper will be followed by an informal reception for the department president, and a program of music and readings.

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On the return to the city a picnic supper was served to members and families in G. A. R. hall, the comrades and department officers being guests of honor. Following this a patriotic program was presented as follows:

Battle Hymn of the Republic, audience; Invocation; Presentation of flag followed by salute and pledge; Guard the Flag, audience; Introduction of department president, Mrs. Nettie Johnson Reuter of Peoria; song, "Illinois," Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Lock, accompanied by Mrs. Hazel Money; Tenting on the Old Camp Ground, Male quartet, Messrs Church, Winesburg, McDarmand and Jones, accompanied by Miss Church; Songs and dance, Jimmy Roseburg, accompanied by Annette Wiesenmeyer; Reading, Floyd Money; Gypsy Dance, Clyda McCloughan, Adelaide Stearns, Doris Geiseke, accompanied by Eva Fero; Address, Carl Merriman, past commander Sangamon Post American Legion; Just Before the Battle, Mother, Male quartette; address Mrs. Nettie J. Reuter, department president; Tap dance, Adelaide Stearns, Clyda McCloughan; Tap dance, Doris Geiseke; Address H. B. Davidson, commander Stephenson Post No. 30; song, "America," audience.

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OLD LINCOLN VILLAGE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.) July 23. (AP)—Gov. Emmerson today approved plans that eventually will wrest from the past a faithful reproduction of old Salem, the village in which Abraham Lincoln lived from 1831 to 1837.

Reconstruction of the shops, cabins and stores as the Emancipator knew them will be well under way this season and will round out a four-year program of Lincoln shrine preservation undertaken by the Governor in 1929. Careful research will make

the restoration as historically authentic as possible. Plats and records and remnants of old stone foundations have yielded exact locations of the village buildings.

Among the first to be reconstructed are Rutledge Inn, where Lincoln spent many hours of relaxation; the Lincoln-Berry Store, Clarey's grocery, Offutt's, Herndon's the Chrissman brothers establishment and the Trent brothers store.

Lincoln Shrine Proves Source of Inspiration

With no place much to go but home, the last day of the Egyptian journey was a loaf. Leaving Springfield we drove to Petersburg, 30 miles up the Sangamon from the state capital where the old home town of Abraham Lincoln is being reincarnated.

There is no spot in the state that is more hallowed by the memory of the martyred president than is the scene of the life of his early manhood where he built the character that saved the world.

Here is the site of the old village where he lived and loved and learned. The old Rutledge tavern is the only structure that is left completely standing although the original fireplace of the house where he lived when he was studying law by the light of the burning logs is still standing.

It is a sad commentary on the

natural born vandalism of sightseers that it has been found necessary to fence this structure off and close it up lest it be carried away by souvenir hunters.

Will Rebuild Town

It is the plan of the state to gradually reconstruct all of the small log structures that were lined along the street across the top of the Old Salem hill and then to rebuild the grist mill that Honest Abe operated on the river bank.

The tract is a state park and there is a handsome museum structure in which are priceless relics of the great emancipator. Old Salem is one of the most important shrines of American history and every resident of Illinois ought to see it.

Leaving Salem we drove across through Tallula to intercept the concrete road to Beardstown. Although there was four miles of dirt road into Pleasant Plains it was much better than going back over 50 miles through Springfield and saved a lot of time.

Beardstown, which is this week celebrating its centennial is always interesting on account of its flood history of late years. The seawall there that is to keep the floods out is an interesting sight and as the road along the north end of the bridge skirts the water and is only a few inches above it at ordinary high water time the drive has enough of thrill to please the ordinary driver.

Spoon River Is High

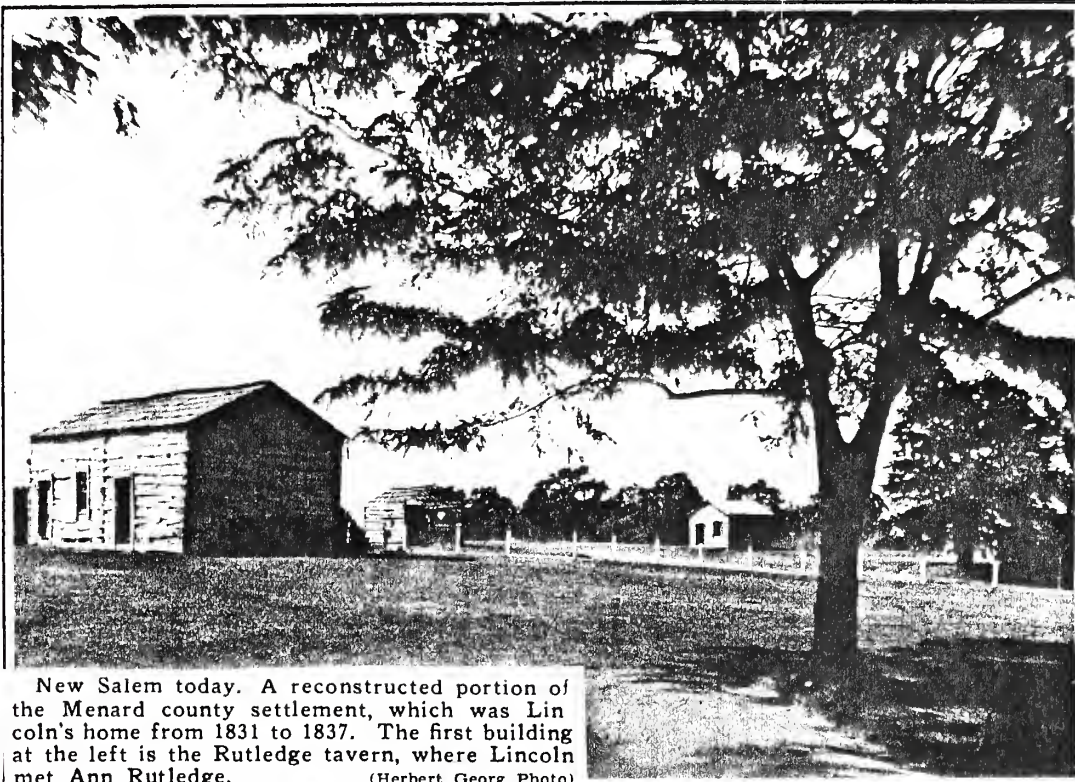
Going home through Rushville and Canton the road takes us through Lewistown on the Spoon river which was running high and was quite a sight. Near Lewistown there are some interesting mounds which are going to be the subject for another day's trip soon.

Then the drive up the Illinois valley, through Peoria and on to Peru is always lovely with the silvery river on one side and the majestic bluffs on the other.

As the car drew near to Peru we passed through the Bureau county highlands which are as magnificent a set of hills as the state holds and a fitting finale for a journey which had something of scenic interest for every hour of its course.

Tomorrow we will make a few observations on what Egypt needs to do to make itself the mecca for thousands of tourists.

DE KALB ILL CHRON
FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1929.



New Salem today. A reconstructed portion of the Menard county settlement, which was Lincoln's home from 1831 to 1837. The first building at the left is the Rutledge tavern, where Lincoln met Ann Rutledge.

(Herbert Georg Photo)

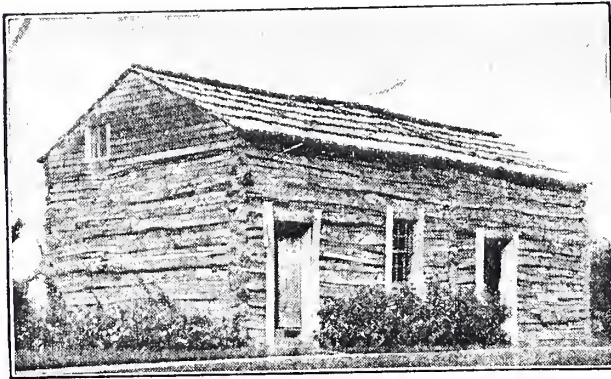
OCTOBER 5TH 1929.

SAVING OUR HISTORIC HOMES

By Earle W. Gage

AS we celebrate Abraham Lincoln's birthday this year, many of us will rejoice that two homes, which played an important part in the boyhood life of the immortal President, are now preserved. People of our day may visit these national shrines and turn back the hand of time, and picture "Honest" Abe about the buildings, during those years when he was struggling to prepare himself for his great life-work.

The old Rutledge home and boarding-house, a tavern beside the main highway of the early times, which



The old Rutledge home where Lincoln boarded

entertained many a historic and romantic figure, is now preserved as a landmark. Here Lincoln boarded from 1832 to 1837, and here, also, he met Miss Ann Rutledge. Although this building may look to the unthinking visitor quite like a barn, yet the log cabin was considered a home better than the ordinary family enjoyed a century ago. It is in a fair state of preservation, and has been rebuilt and decayed under-timbers replaced to further preserve it for the association which it may have for future generations.

Then the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln had his famous "fire-lit study," the crude cabin beside the fireplace of which he eagerly read the few

books that comprised his library, and those loaned him by friends, has also been made a national shrine. This was the home and cooper-shop of Henry Onstott, where Abe studied at night by the light from the day's accumulation of shavings. As the accompanying illustration clearly shows, the old stone chimney and fireplace still stand, and the entire building is in a very good state of preservation. It is safe to state that few structures in the world provide a deeper appreciation of our great men of the past than this crude log cabin, wherein the great Lincoln, alone and unafraid, educated himself.

We have a growing list of old and famous homes that have been snatched from the destructive hands of the weather, decay and the housewrecker. The hand that guides crowbar and chisel has been stayed in the threatened demolition of some of the most famous buildings in the history of our Republic. Colonial mansions regain their old splendor, and dilapidated homes of former Presidents are raised from lowly rank to be restored to the rightful dignity of a historical shrine or museum.

Virginia, the "Cradle of Independence," has many famous old homes that have been preserved in the past generation, the most famous being Washington's Mount Vernon home, on the Potomac River. This spreading building, the barns and outbuildings, have been so thoroughly rebuilt and are so well kept, that should Washington return to his old home, he might not realize that nearly a century and a half has passed into the scroll of time. Then the Monticello home of Thomas Jefferson, author of the immortal Declaration of Independence, has more recently been purchased and is now listed among our important shrines.

One famous old dwelling, the Fairbanks House at

(2000)

Dedham, Massachusetts, is now nearly three hundred years old. Jonathan Fairbanks came from England thirteen years after the arrival of the "Mayflower," and a few years later began to build the rambling house of white pine on a solid oak frame, which still peers out from behind its trees. The original part of the house was put up in 1639. The old Pierce House, in Dorchester, is nearly as old. Then there is the Howland House, in Plymouth, built by Jacob Mitchell in 1666. This home was purchased a few years ago by



A thrilling experience

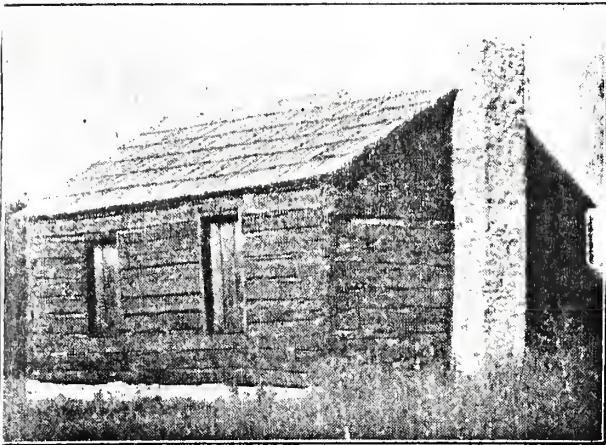
calls for the rebuilding of the house in which Washington was born, and which it is expected will be completed and dedicated on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth, on Feb. 22, 1932. The original home was destroyed by fire on Christmas Day, 1780. It was built of brick, made on the Washington farm, and large quantities of this have been excavated from the ruins of the fire, which souvenir hunters did not carry away. Bricks for the new Wakefield home will be made in the original clay pit. Much furniture and fixtures, saved from the fire, have been collected and will be placed in the new building. This includes a round table, brought from England in 1660; a Washington platter, in salt glaze in vogue in 1735. The walls are to be covered with famous Washington paintings, and a Washington library established, to include the favorite class: works the first President loved to browse among.



IS it not truth that kind thoughts are rarer than kind deeds? It may be that occasionally we utter kind words without having kind thoughts back of them.

At any rate, we ought certainly and constantly to cultivate kind thoughts. That is the best and surest way to translate our generous thinking into generous deeds. And we shall thereby not only encourage others on the journey of life, but also improve ourselves in character. For example, a face beaming with kindness which radiates good cheer and is pleasant for others to look upon, no matter what its physical features, can be built up only out of kind and noble thoughts in the mind and heart.

Of course, we ought always to say the word that will be considerate and perform the deed that will help. But it is even more important to have kind thoughts in the heart, for it is the fountain out of which issue the streams of blessing to mankind.—*Evangelical Tidings*.



The log cabin where Abraham Lincoln studied

the Howland descendants to use as a place for the annual meetings, and is in a good state of preservation. A still older house is the William Crow house, built in 1664. These two houses are the only ones standing to-day in Plymouth in which members of the "Mayflower" party are known to have visited.

The Jethro Coffin House, in Nantucket, is a seventeenth century frame survivor, while one of the most famous antique dwellings are the "Old Witch House" and birthplace of Nathaniel Hawthorne in Salem. In

New London, Conn., there is a house that also served as the old town mill, which was grinding corn for the English colonists a century and a quarter before the Revolutionary War. Easthampton, Long Island, New York, also has a number of old frame houses, notably John Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet Home."

Most of the old plantation houses of Virginia are of brick, but several aged frame houses survive. Of the James River mansion there are Tedington, built in 1717, of weather-boarding over massive

walls of stock brick, and Weyanoke, built in 1740. Yorktown has many small frame cottages that bear the marks of the bombardment preceding the surrender of Cornwallis.

In Fredericksburg, that old Virginia city lying along the upper reaches of the Rappahannock, we find the Betty Washington home, George Washington's only sister, who married Fielding Lewis, an officer in the General's army. This has been dedicated as a national shrine, and was saved by the action of the good women of the community, who formed an association, collected sufficient money to purchase the home, and "Kenmore" was added to the list of landmarks.

At Wakefield, Va., the Wakefield Memorial Association, which has the assistance of the Federal Government, is arranging one of the most unique rebuilding projects in our history, which

"This Is WHAT MADE LINCOLN GREAT" Said General Pershing

The Story of Old Salem—Lincoln's Recreated Village

By NELLIE BROWNE DUFF

Photos by Herbert Georg from collection of Herbert Wells Fay, Custodian of Lincoln's Tomb, Springfield, Ill.

GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING stood on the high bank of the Sangamon River, at a picturesque bend, in the recreated village of Old Salem, Illinois, where Abraham Lincoln lived from 1831 to 1837, and spoke these words.

He noted the height and solitude, the lonely thoughtful beauty of the spot. He visioned Lincoln, tall, gaunt, lonely figure of destiny, standing there, thinking his thoughts of God and humanity, drawing from solitude and nature the strength and fortitude that later carried him to immortality.

General Pershing visited the reconstructed Old Salem one year on February 12, Lincoln's Birthday. His presence was the occasion for ceremonious observance. He had gravely inspected the rebuilt log cabins of that long ago village, and walked apart to stand overlooking the river. The height on which he stood, beautiful almost beyond description in summer's green and gorgeous when autumn paints it with glowing colors, was achingly austere. Winter had stripped its trees of leaves and spread a blanket of lonely snow. His accumulated impressions of the place where Lincoln lived and labored and loved, lifted visually out of the past, found expression in that single remark: "This is what made Lincoln great."

On that spot Lincoln practiced public speaking. There the path led along which he and Ann Rutledge, the girl he loved, wandered. Down the Sangamon he made his flatboat trips into the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans

where he learned of the scourge that was slavery.

In 1918 the Old Salem Lincoln League of Petersburg, Ill., town of three thousand people, decided to recreate the village of Old Salem, a mile and a half away on one of the beautiful hills that shadow the Sangamon River, where Lincoln had lived. It had been New Salem then, but, having passed, became Old Salem. The people who had lived there were gone. The village itself was gone. Nothing remained but its historic site, its unforgettable story, and records that told where each log cabin of Lincoln's time had stood. And its trees. Its great, brooding, beautiful trees. Sentinels of a hallowed past.

The men of the entire community were enlisted in the work. They made of it community days, when all else was set aside, and they donned overalls and blue shirts and split logs from which to fashion replicas of the log houses that once stood on the spot.

There was the Rutledge Tavern where Lincoln boarded, and where he knew Ann Rutledge, daughter of the tavern keeper, and lost her in death.

There was the Offut store where he worked as clerk. The Lincoln-Berry store of which he was one of the partners. It was his first business venture and his first failure. It has been said that William Berry, his partner, drank too much, and that Lincoln read too much and told too many stories for the good of the trade, and in consequence the store's stock was sold in the spring of 1833 to

TO REACH OLD SALEM PARK

By Train:

Chicago to Springfield, 185 mi., 6½ h., \$10.43, with sleeper, \$7.81 with parlor car seat; St. Louis to Springfield, 99 mi., 2 h. 35 m., \$4.50, with parlor car seat.

By Air:

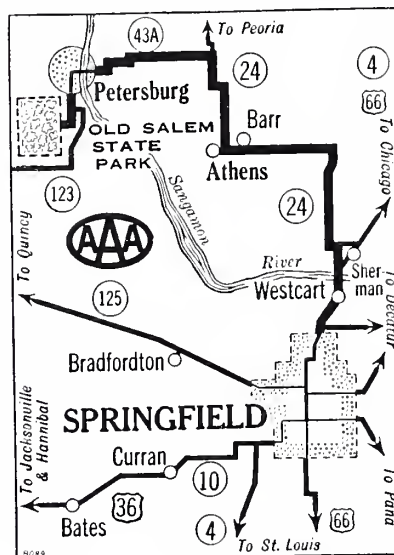
Chicago to Springfield, 187 mi., 2 h. 5 m., \$24.50 or \$46.50 r. t.; St. Louis to Springfield, 81 mi., 1 h., \$11.50 or \$21.50 r. t.

By Bus:

Chicago to Springfield, 192½ mi., 7 h., \$5; St. Louis to Springfield, 108 mi., 4½ h., \$2.70. Local bus service from Springfield to Old Salem Park.

By Auto:

Chicago to Springfield (U. S. Route No. 66) 192½ mi.; St. Louis to Springfield, (new route via Chain of Rocks bridge to Mitchell, thence on U. S. Route No. 66 to Springfield) 112 mi.



Where Lincoln lived, labored, learned, and loved. New Salem, Ill., as it appeared 1831-37. Present replicas of early houses

Rutledge Tavern

Dr. Allen's office

Hill & McNamar store

Lincoln & Berry store





From this spot Lincoln practiced public speaking. Here was the path along which he wandered with Ann Rutledge. This is the river down which he poled his cumbrous flatboats

satisfy its creditors. It was characteristic of Lincoln that he took upon himself responsibility for the firm's debts, the last of which he paid in 1848.

There was the log office of Dr. Allen, the village doctor, the Hill and McNamar store where Lincoln sat with his cronies and told stories, the Onstott-Cooper shop where Lincoln studied law at night by the light of shavings. This last was rebuilt with the original logs and on the original site. It had withstood the ravages of time better than the other cabins. Moved across the river to the Old Salem chautauqua grounds and preserved there for a number of years, it was moved back when the Old Salem village was recreated.

And there were the log cabins in which the New Salem villagers had lived.

It was a summer's work to rebuild the village. The men had all day log-cuttings, using some of the big trees on the village site, fittingly enough, and the women of the countryside prepared the big community dinners while the men worked at their task.

When all of the long ago log cabins had been completed, the village was dedicated with state-wide ceremonies and a

ANN RUTLEDGE

(Lincoln's Lost Love—1835)

By Edwin Markham

*She came like music. When she went
A silence fell upon the man.
Death took the sun away with her—
Ann Rutledge—deathless Ann.*

*She left upon his life a light,
A music sounding through his years,
A spirit singing through his toils,
A memory in his tears.*

*She was the dream within his dream;
And when she turned and went away,
She took the romance from the night,
The rapture from the day.*

*But from her beauty and her doom
A man rose merciful and just;
And a great People still can feel
The passion of her dust.*

Ladies' Home Journal, February, 1926.
Reprinted by permission of the Ladies'
Home Journal. Copyright 1926, Curtis
Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.,
and courtesy of the author.

great historical pageant. The dedication took place on September 6, 7, 1918. Later the recreated village was taken over by the State of Illinois and made a state park, and a museum and caretaker's home was built. In the museum are many Lincoln relics, a valuable and wonderfully interesting collection of Lincolniana. Among them are the saddle bags which Lincoln used when riding the circuit of Illinois towns as a country lawyer, during which time he tried some historic cases. One was the famous Duff Armstrong murder trial.

By recreation of that village the Old Salem Lincoln League made an inestimably valuable contribution to history.

Old Salem stands on an eminence, overlooking the Sangamon River and the little town of Petersburg which was just rising as a neighboring village when Lincoln lived in New Salem. Descendants of the villagers live throughout the community now. Important among them is the Rutledge family to which Ann, sweetheart of Lincoln, belonged. About it clings a sort of aristocracy of tradition.

The village site was a childhood haunt of the writer. Not even a decaying log remained then to (Continued on page 44)

"This Is What Made Lincoln Great"

(Continued from page 21)

tell of its one time presence. But well remembered are two trees, one on which Lincoln is said to have carved his own and Ann Rutledge's initials with a jackknife, and one that grew up out of the cellar of

variously while he studied to prepare himself for law, splitting rails, cutting cordwood, operating a flat boat, surveying. He worked on farms and in a grist mill, clerked in the Offut store and finally tried a store of his own, the disastrous venture with Berry. He was postmaster of the little village, carrying the letters in his hat.

He practised making speeches, became the best story teller of his time, and was

Sometime during that period his family moved away from the village, but Lincoln remained. Proceeding with his study of law, he became a clerk in a law office in Springfield, and walked the distance between that city and the village. The route he followed is now known as the Lincoln Trail, and Boy Scouts who walk it, stopping for credit at the places where Lincoln stopped to rest and visit while resting, receive medals for so doing from the Abraham Lincoln Council of Boy Scouts of Springfield, Ill.

It was in New Salem that a profound sorrow entered Lincoln's life, a sorrow that left its stamp and to which may be traced the melancholy that, deepened later by the burdens he bore, molded his countenance and brooded in his eyes. The sorrow of losing by death the girl he loved who was to have become his wife.

Ann Rutledge was the daughter of the keeper of Rutledge Tavern where Lincoln boarded in New Salem. The man to whom she was betrothed had gone away from the village, breaking their betrothal, and Ann drooped in unhappiness and grief. Lincoln essayed the rôle of comforter, and came to love her. It is doubtful if her heart was ever healed of the wound left by her lover's desertion, but there can be no doubt that she responded to Lincoln's sympathy and love with genuine affection.

They became engaged and were to marry when Lincoln had passed his bar examination and was admitted to the practice of law. Then Ann fell ill and died.

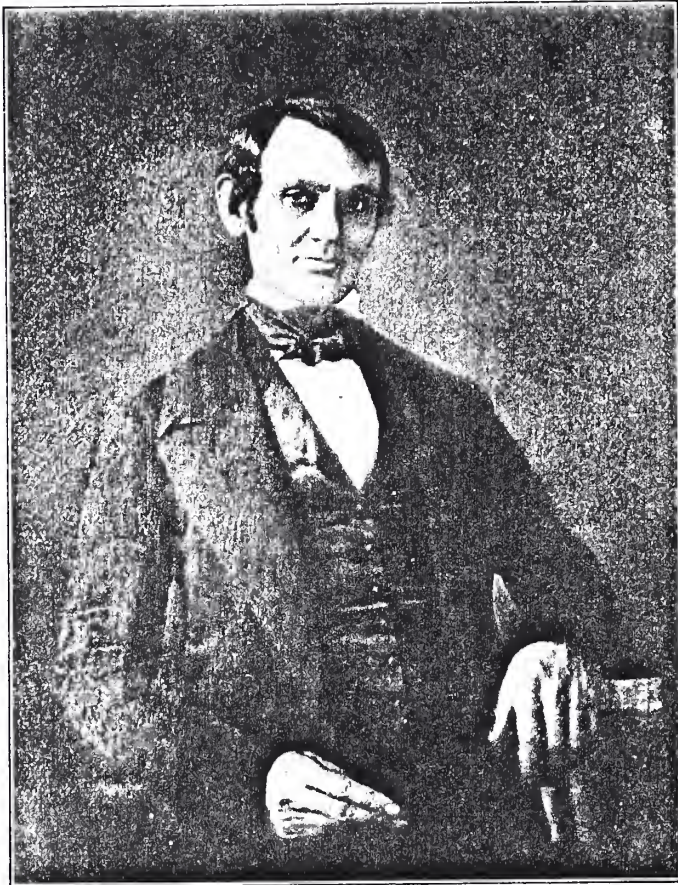
Lincoln suffered terribly with grief and loss, and for a time his friends feared for him. He wandered disconsolate, and spent nights beside her grave. When skies poured down their tears to mingle with his own, he stood by her grave and could not be drawn away. "I cannot bear to have the rain fall on her," he cried. He was nearly demented when the first snow storm came after her death, protesting against its cold blanket over her grave. Long years after when he was President, he once said, "I really loved that girl."

Ann Rutledge is buried in beautiful old Oakland cemetery, near Old Salem. Her grave is marked by a granite monument erected in 1918 on which is chiseled an inscription written by Edgar Lee Masters, famous poet, native of Menard County. It reads:

Out of me unworthy and unknown
The vibrations of deathless music.
"With malice toward none, with charity for all."
Out of me forgiveness of millions toward millions,
And the beneficent face of a nation
Shining with justice and truth.
I am Ann Rutledge who sleeps beneath these weeds.
Beloved of Abraham Lincoln,
Wedded to him, not through union,
But through separation.
Bloom forever, O Republic,
From the dust of my bosom.
January 7th, 1813-August 25th, 1835.

It was after Ann Rutledge's death that, in 1836, Lincoln became a candidate for the Illinois Legislature. When he was elected he removed from New Salem to Springfield. From there he went to the White House—and back to his shadowed tomb.

From Springfield, Old Salem may be reached by paved road, part of the Illinois highway system. Its trail is marked. It is a beautiful spot to visit, rich in its store of memories, hallowed by association with Abraham Lincoln. Toward it the feet of the world turn in tribute to him.



This is the earliest known photograph of Abraham Lincoln, but it is generally agreed that it was made some ten years after he lived at New Salem, when he was probably 35 years old. The copper halftone used herewith, loaned by Mr. Fay, was made from a daguerreotype which was in the possession of Robert Todd Lincoln. Murat Halstead in a Brooklyn Standard-Union editorial of the early 90's says of it:

"About thirty would be the general verdict, if it were not that the daguerreotype was unknown when Lincoln was that age. It does not seem, however, that he could have been more than thirty-five, and for that age the youthfulness of the portrait is wonderful. This is a new Lincoln, and far more attractive, in a sense, than anything the public has possessed. This is the portrait of a remarkably handsome man. The head is magnificent, the eyes deep and generous, the mouth sensitive, the whole expression something delicate, tender, pathetic, poetic. . . . This was he with the world before him. It is good fortune to have the magic revelation of the youth of the man the world venerates. This look into his eyes, into his soul—not before he knew sorrow but long before the world knew him—and to feel that it is worthy to be what it is, and that we are better acquainted with him and love him the more, is something beyond price!"

the Lincoln-Berry store. From the wood of one of these a cane was made, with engraved gold handle, and presented to General Pershing by the Old Salem Lincoln League on the occasion of his visit there.

Thomas Lincoln, father of Abraham Lincoln, came with his family to Illinois in 1830, locating in Macon County. Abraham Lincoln was twenty-one years old that year. He helped to build their log cabin home and worked at splitting rails for their neighbors to bring in money for the family throughout that first year in the new state.

The next year he decided that the time had come to begin life for himself and went to New Salem to live. He accepted any task that came to his hand, and worked

noted for his practical jokes. And all the while he was acquiring his self-taught education.

It was from New Salem that Lincoln enlisted in the Black Hawk War, going to Springfield, the state capital, twenty-six miles away, to answer the call of the governor for troops to put down the uprising of the noted Indian chief. Lincoln was twenty-three years old then. He was elected captain of the Sangamon County contingent, and brought to public notice. Springfield is in Sangamon County but Old Salem is in Menard. He did not, however, take part in any battle. When the Black Hawk War ended, he returned to New Salem.

Wherein Lincoln Passed His Formative Years Restoring the Rude Shelters

Old Salem Rises Anew as Patriotic Endeavor Restores Rutledge Inn, Where the Future Emancipator Met and Courtted His Rustic Sweetheart.

By EARLE W. GAGE

MODERN universities cover many acres of land, boast towering structures valued at millions and employ a small army of instructors. Yet, in the crude little one-room log hut, now preserved as one of America's shrines to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, we may look upon the now world-famous "fire-lit home college of a century ago."

Here in this Illinois cabin was born that mastery of English that later thrilled a nation into action and contributed nobly to our literature.

The Henry Onstott cabin is well preserved and nearby at hand is the famous Rutledge cabin, wherein resided the family with whom young Lincoln boarded for five years, between 1832 and 1837, and where he became the lover of beautiful Ann Rutledge.

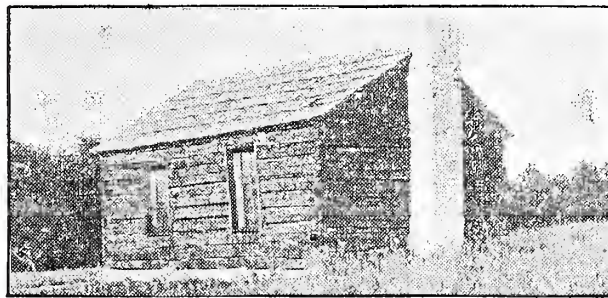
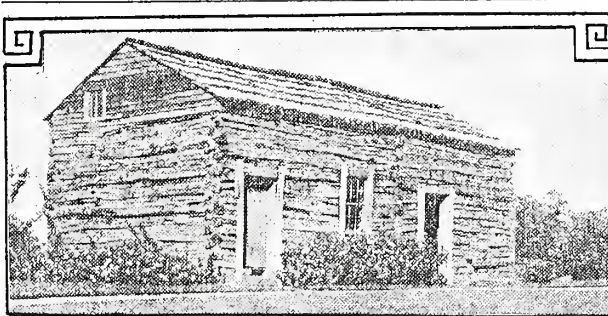
Then, at the left of the hill, we may see the old McNamer store, a "leading mercantile establishment" back in 1833. The right room was used by the firm of Berry & Lincoln, grocers and general merchants, and here Abe told some of those famous yarns.

Although these structures in "Old Salem," recently rebuilt to become New Salem, Ill., may appear as barn-like buildings, all are in a good state of preservation. They rise from historic ground. These "clearings" were continually the scenes of Indian warfare, and many a modern structure would soon fall before the terrible onslaughts these cabins withstood.

The Rutledge Cabin

The Rutledge log cabin, for example, was superior to the average American home of the pioneer settlements of the Middle West of a century ago. Beside providing a comfortable habitation for the large family, it became a popular center and inn to those who followed the wilderness trail. Beside its hospitable fireplace were entertained many famous trail-blazers, whose names are now inscribed in bold letters in the story of the "winning of the West." Under Lincoln's youthful humor, with Ann's maidenly calmness and sweetness, it was the community center of many an evening of pioneer entertainment.

over



The Rutledge Inn and the cabin where Lincoln studied
Carolina Millwrights

Nearly a century later, when lovers of Lincoln discovered the abandoned community going to ruin, though no attention had been given to the old structures for half a century, save by passing tramps, who sought shelter under the leaky roof, the cabins were found in a fair state of preservation.

So much so that the committee found it possible to rebuild the structures, a shrine to the memory of the Lincoln of Salem. Decayed logs have been replaced, the roofs patched, the grass cut in the front yard, so that present and future generations may look upon the scene as young Lincoln saw it.

Where Lincoln Told

Beside the Rutledge cabin there is the Onstott cabin, where Lincoln told in Henry Onstott's cooper shop by and saved plentiful heaps of shavings to burn in the fireplace at night by the light of the fireplace, and at various odd jobs as surveyor.

The location of "New Old Salem" to which a multitude of modern tourists now wend their way each year at a point where the Sangamon River winds its way from the south turns sharply westward in its course, striking a high bluff, then abruptly north. The high bluff trends north and south for about third of a mile, with a ridge extending westward from the center, giving the impression of the letter "T." On either side of the bluff is a small brook that empties into the Sangamon. On this location John Cameron and James Rutledge in 1828 and 1829 had R. S. Harrison survey and lay out the town of

Cameron from Georgia and Rutledge from South Carolina were millwrights. They threw a dam across the Sangamon and settlers soon began to arrive from Kentucky, Georgia and the Carolinas. During February, 1830, when Lincoln was twenty-one, his father, Thomas; his stepmother, and the family of Dennis Hanks settled on the north fork of the Sangamon, some ten miles southwest of Decatur, Ill.

Lincoln's arrival in New Salem was about August, 1831, and he boarded at the Rutledge inn. During the years before he went to Springfield he worked as grocer's clerk and in the Onstott cooper shop, where he studied at night by the light of the fireplace, and at various odd jobs as surveyor.

About the time he left New Salem for Springfield the town of Petersburg was planned and the entire village of New Salem—residents, homes and stores—was moved to Petersburg, and New Salem again was back as "farming ground." The town had gone, but the Lincoln associations remained.

In recent years the "Old Salem Lincoln League" has been formed at Petersburg for rebuilding and re-establishing Old Salem, which will be known as "New Old Salem." Some of the original log buildings, which had been moved from New Salem to Petersburg, have been returned to New Old Salem and again placed on the original sites. The first building restored was the Onstott cooper shop. Other log

homes and stores have been rebuilt upon the old locations and buildings are in every respect to duplicate the originals of Lincoln's day. Old-timers who have visited the scene and who recall the region from stories related by fathers and grandfathers, when New Salem was a thriving center, testify to the fidelity of the reconstruction.

As the visitor passes along "Main Street" markers are seen telling to whom the homes and stores belonged. The association has also built of native stones a memorial building that houses many articles that belonged to Lincoln and his immediate associates—the piano that was used at the wedding of Lincoln and Mary Todd, the side saddle used by Ann Rutledge, Lincoln's surveying instruments and numerous manuscripts.

Thus it is that New Old Salem has become a second Mount Vernon. It lacks the grandeur of Washington's dwelling, but it is a shrine of logs, perpetuating the simplicity and the poverty of the Lincolns. To many it makes an appeal far greater than any other, since it exemplifies the old American teaching that the poor and the lowly may rise to honor.

Cabin Where Youthful Lincoln Studied Restored With Its Village Associates

Old Buildings of Logs Will Permanently Preserve the Atmosphere in Which Foundations of Greatness Were Laid in Old Salem, Illinois

By EARLE W. GAGE

Philip Rutledge
Ledger - 2/9/32

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BESIDE the Rutledge cabin there is the Onsott cabin, where Lincoln toiled in Henry Onsott's cooper shop by day and saved plentiful heaps of shavings to burn in the fireplace at night. Serving both as a place of industry and a home, and substantially constructed, this cabin was found in a good state, even the crude stone chimney and fireplace standing.

The location of "New Old Salem," to which a multitude of modern tourists now wend their way each year, is at a point where the Sangamon River, winding its way from the southeast, turns sharply westward in its course, and, striking a high bluff, turns abruptly north. The high bluff extends north and south for about a third of a mile, with a ridge extending westward from a center, giving

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LINCOLN'S arrival in New Salem was about August, 1831, and he boarded at the Rutledge Inn. During the years before he went to Springfield he worked as grocer's clerk and in the Onsott cooper shop, where he studied at night by the light of the fireplace, and at various odd jobs as surveyor.

It was here that Lincoln gained his reputation for wrestling, or "rassling," as he would have called it then. Wrestling matches were to the young men of the West what football, baseball and other sports are to the youth of today. The clerk in that country store became the undisputed champion in that part of Illinois.

It was from New Salem that Lincoln enlisted in the Black Hawk War and came back something of a hero. Then, after a little electioneering for the only elective office which he ever failed to win, he settled down to store-keeping with "an idle fellow named Berry" and soon obtained the undisputed control of the trade of the village.

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the Home & Household

Department to Interest All, but Especially Women

IRS. ETHEL MORRISON-MARSDEN, Editor



1930

The Lincoln Shrine At Old Salem

Old Salem (which has been made into a state park preserving the natural beauty of the spot and the original log cabins and stores) is situated some 14 miles northwest of Springfield, Illinois, on the Sangamon River. High upon a staff on a cliff a flag flies, and several old log cabins are scattered about on the beautiful green. A museum built of hard heads, houses the precious

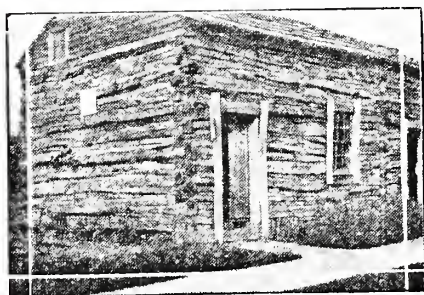


relics of Lincoln and of other residents of Old Salem. Here is a collection of pictures—pictures of Lincoln, of Old Salem and pictures of Lincoln's friends. An old spinning wheel of the type used there, a clothes chest, and medicine cabinet belonging to Samuel Hill and a stone jug used by the same man are displayed. A mini-

ature house made from shells gathered at New Salem dam sets on a table, a carding machine, the piano used at Lincoln's wedding, a kettle used by Martin Waddell, the hat maker, are to be seen.

Glass cases hold pictures of soldiers, a blue plate with a picture of Lincoln on it, buckets from the well at Rutledge Inn, Indian axes, an angur used by Lincoln, many manuscripts and letters, books on Lincoln, Lincoln's Farewell Address, the Rutledge family Bible in which the name of Anna M. Rutledge, born January 7, 1813, is entered. A register in one corner records the number of visitors in a year, over the fireplace a flag is draped and a picture of Lincoln is hung in a unique and colorful frame made from broken bits of dishes picked up at Salem. Outside on the grass are two huge stone burrs from the original mill at Old Salem.

The Rutledge Inn is perhaps the most interesting old building left standing. It is a large log cabin with roughly hewn lumber, the floor boards being large flat boards of oak, eight inches wide, with large cracks between them. The cabin is divided

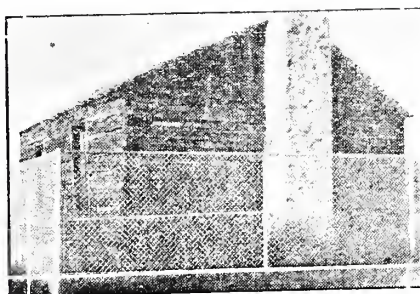


Rutledge Tavern Inn

into two rooms downstairs and in the first of these is one window. A bench left from olden days still remains, a crude affair. In the second room a ladder leads up to the loft and here the guests slept (the loft was likewise divided into two sections with a low partition between). The second room downstairs has two outside doors which have the original bars and bolts for locking, and has two windows. On this cabin is a sign reading, "Rutledge Tavern and Inn." A stone is set on the lawn upon which is inscribed "Rutledge Inn, Lincoln boarded here 1832-1837." It was here he came to know and to love Anne, the daughter of the tavern keeper.

Across the roadway from the Rutledge Inn, and across a ravine is the store of logs known as "Hill, McNamar Grocery." This McNamar or McNeil, as he was known, was the man to whom Anne Rutledge was first engaged, the man who went off to New York, practically deserting his betrothed. Near this is the store of rude lumber upon which the name plate reads, "Berry and Lincoln Store 1833." An old table, one Lincoln used as a counter, doubtless, still remains.

Farther down the roadway is the cooper shop. This was the residence of Henry Onstott and here Lincoln



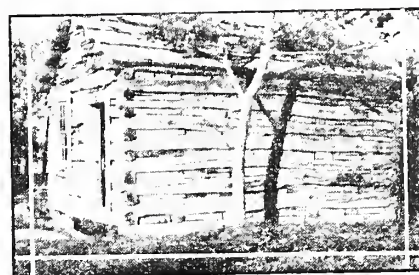
Cooper Shop Where Lincoln Studied

studied at night by the light from the cooper's shavings.

Clary's Grocery, a log cabin, still stands and a place marked nearby shows where the famous Lincoln and Armstrong wrestling match took place, where Lincoln outwrestled Jack Armstrong. This is near the Offutt store where Lincoln clerked from 1831-1832. When he kept store he often kept a book in his hands (we all know how he loved to read and how he dug out bit by bit, all himself, the wonderful knowledge he acquired) reading between customers, and in spite of the men who hung around the store talking, even as they do today in country stores. He even would walk down the road, stumbling along, reading.

The way in which Lincoln first became acquainted with Salem is indeed interesting. In April, 1831, he was floating a flatboat down the Sangamon River when it became

stranded on the mill dam. The others became quite upset and were not able to figure out how to free it. Lincoln drilled a hole with an augur which he borrowed from one of the Clary Brothers, as all of Old Salem looked on, quite excited by the incident, in the bottom of the part of the boat hanging over the dam, let the water run out this hole, lifted off part of the cargo and thus proceeded in getting over the dam. The



Clary Store

talent of this young, awkward lad surprised the group watching. At noon the crew came to Rutledge Inn for dinner. During this meal Lincoln made many inquiries in regard to Salem, for, indeed, it seemed at that time a likely and promising village (and was, in fact, as large or larger than Chicago was then.) He made up his mind before he left there the following day for New Orleans to come back again and settle for awhile at least, at Old Salem.

When he first met Anne Rutledge, a pretty, sweet girl of refinement, she was engaged to John McNeil, who left Old Salem after telling Anne that his real name was McNamar, and that he was going back to his home in New York to bring his father, mother and family back with him. Months and months passed and failed to bring Anne word from him until her friends persuaded her that he was not true to her.

In the meantime Lincoln had come to love Anne dearly; it was his first love, a beautiful love, and she gradually came to return his feeling. She finally consented to marry him if he would wait until she wrote to McNeil for release. She wrote and waited again many, many months, but no answer came. So they became engaged and Anne planned to attend an academy for a year while he rid himself of debt and then they were to be married.

Happy were the days they spent, and sweet was their love, but before Anne ever attended the academy she was taken ill with malaria. She was not allowed company, for she was too ill, but she begged and begged to see her beloved until they let Lincoln go in to her. What passed between them in those few last hours they had together no one knows, but two days later Anne passed away, leaving her lover behind.

Historic New Salem Park Landmarks Are Mapped



A photographic directory recently designed shows the location of log cabins and other historic spots in New Salem state park near Petersburg, Ill., where Abraham Lincoln passed the days of his young manhood. The photo was fur-

nished by Ralph C. Lowes of the Lincoln National Life Insurance company. Numbers shown on the photographic plat correspond to the objects listed below:

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Rutledge and Cameron Mill | 7. R. J. Onstott, Born 1830 | 13. Hill & McNamer Store | 19. Philemon Morris, Tanner | 24. Miller Res. and Blacksmith Shop |
| 2. Lincoln's Flatboat | 8. Rev. John Cameron's Home | 14. Chrisman Bros. Store | 20. Alexander Waddell, Hatter | 25. School Taught by Minta Graham |
| 3. Mill Dam | 9. Rutledge Tavern and Home | 15. Peter Lukins, Shoemaker | 21. Robert Johnson, Res., Wheelwright | 26. Graveyard |
| 4. Ferryboat | 10. Springfield Road | 16. Dr. Rainer's Office | 22. Henry Onstott, Res. and Cooper Shop | 27. Row Herenden |
| 5. Offut Store | 11. Lincoln and Berry Grocery | 17. Bale's Carding Machine House | 23. Kelso Residence | 28. Sangamon River |
| 6. Steamboat "Utility" | 12. Dr. John Allen's Residence | 18. Trent Brothers | | |

Restoration of New Salem.

30

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11. — Reconstruction of the buildings the village of New Salem to make them conform as nearly as possible to the Lincoln period and the holding of a pageant at New Salem at least once every 10 years to keep alive the pioneer spirit of Illinois was advocated by Judge G. E. Nelson, former president of the New Salem Lincoln League in his recommendations here tonight.

An extensive program of reconstruction of buildings and grounds was outlined by Judge Nelson.

"Everything in the restoration should be done to give the place, as a whole, that atmosphere which will most impress the stranger as he enters the park with the quietness of the place; which will reveal the spirit of the pioneers of Illinois in the early days of the nineteenth century," declared Judge Nelson "and which will indelibly fix in his mind the environment of Abraham Lincoln the young man as he struggled to fit himself for life."

Stake and Ridged Fence

Judge Nelson said he believed the whole park, insofar as possible, should be inclosed with stake and ridged fence and that each back-yard should have its garden of potatoes, corn, beans, peas, onions and particularly of gourds.

"A new entrance from the south on what was called the 'Springfield road' should be opened and a road should branch off therefrom at the appropriate place to run in the direction of and by the village graveyard. The present north entrance is steep but fairly safe except at the turn on to the bond issue road is too acute. Both entrances should be maintained and the fences and gates should be as natural as possible.

"The buildings should be of oak logs, hued and notched as was the custom in the days of New Salem, and the chinks and the daubing should be such as were used in those days. The buildings should all have fireplaces built of stone, which may be quarried in the surrounding territory, if not from the park property self.

"We have found that excavations at the depressions that are visible in the park fully disclose the dimensions of the buildings.

Lots Inclosed by Picket Fences

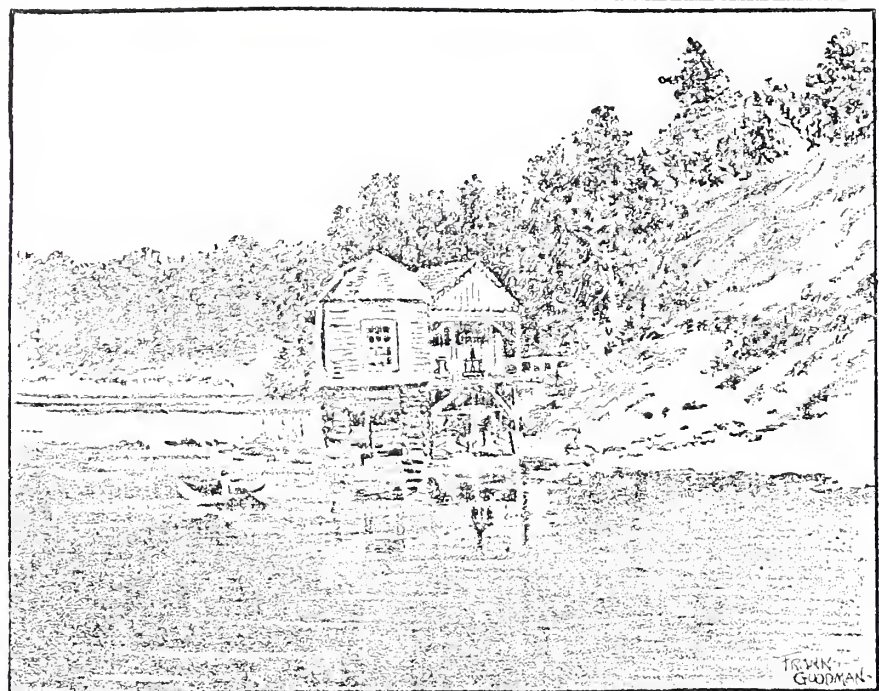
"Inasmuch as livestock was allowed to run at large in those days, I think all of the resident lots should be enclosed with picket fences the pickets not to be sawed but split from straight timber of the forest,

"The village graveyard should be fenced in with picket fence and the weeds and grass should be kept down to a reasonable degree but not to the extent that obtains in perfectly kept cemeteries.

"The school house should be restored and the interior equipped with benches and teacher's desk such as were used at the time. The school house yard was probably not fenced in.

"The park as now constituted contains about 80 acres, being all of the site of New Salem (the original town and the one addition) together with contiguous lands. The forest to the park should be procured and kept in its natural state with care to preserve all of the wild flowers and the bird there in.

"I recommend the acquisition of the lands as indicated, not so much for extending them as for the purpose of hiding it within natural surroundings in keeping with the purpose of the memorial. There is no need for land at the State Park to be used for recreation purposes. The State Park is a memorial to Lincoln, but not a recreation park."



OLD GRIST MILL AT NEW SALEM.

Old Salem Rises Anew as Patriotic Endeavor Restores Rutledge Inn, Where the Future Emancipator Met and Courtted His Rustic Sweetheart.

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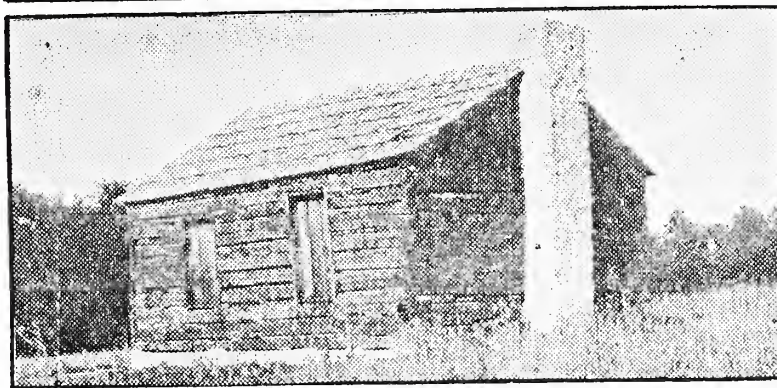
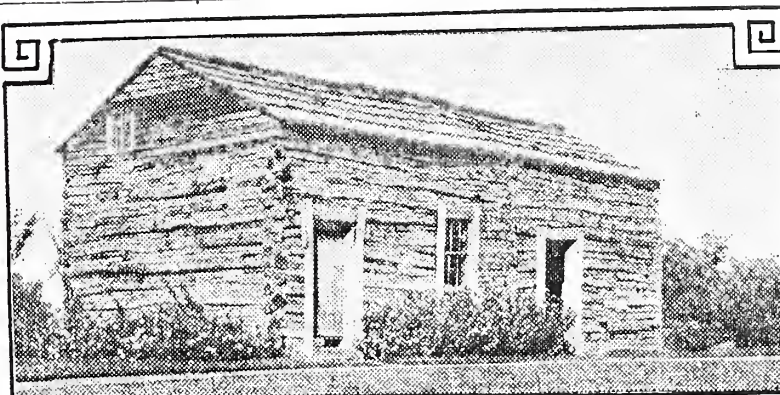
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Cabin Where Youthful Lincoln Studied Restored With Its Village Associates

Old Buildings of Logs Will Permanently Preserve the Atmosphere in Which Foundations of Greatness Were Laid in Old Salem, Illinois

By EARLE W. GAGE

MODERN universities cover many acres of land, boast towering structures valued at millions and employ a small army of instructors.

Yet, in the crude little one-room log hut now preserved as one of America's shrines to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, we may look upon the "fire-lit home college" of a century ago.

Here in this Illinois cabin was born that mastery of English that later thrilled a nation into action and contributed nobly to our literature.

The Henry Onsott cabin is well preserved, and nearby at hand is the famous Rutledge cabin, wherein resided the family with whom young Lincoln boarded for five years, between 1832 and 1837, and where he became the lover of beautiful Ann Rutledge.

Then, at the left of the hill, we may see the old McNamer store, a "leading mercantile establishment" back in 1833. The right room was used by the firm of Berry & Lincoln, grocers and general merchants, and here Abe told some of those famous yarns.

Although these structures in "Old Salem," recently rebuilt to become New Salem, Ill., may appear as barnlike buildings, all are in a good state of preservation. They rise from historic ground. These "clearings" were continually the scene of Indian warfare, and many a modern structure would soon fall before the terrible onslaughts these cabins withstood.

THE Rutledge log cabin, for example, was superior to the average American home of the pioneer settlements of the Middle West of a century ago. Besides providing a comfortable habitation for the large family, it became a popular center and inn to those who followed the wilderness trail. Beside its hospitable fireplace were entertained many famous trail-blazers, whose names are now inscribed in bold letters in the story of the "winning of the West." Under Lincoln's youthful humor, with Ann's maidenly calmness and sweetness, it was the community center of many an evening of pioneer entertainment.

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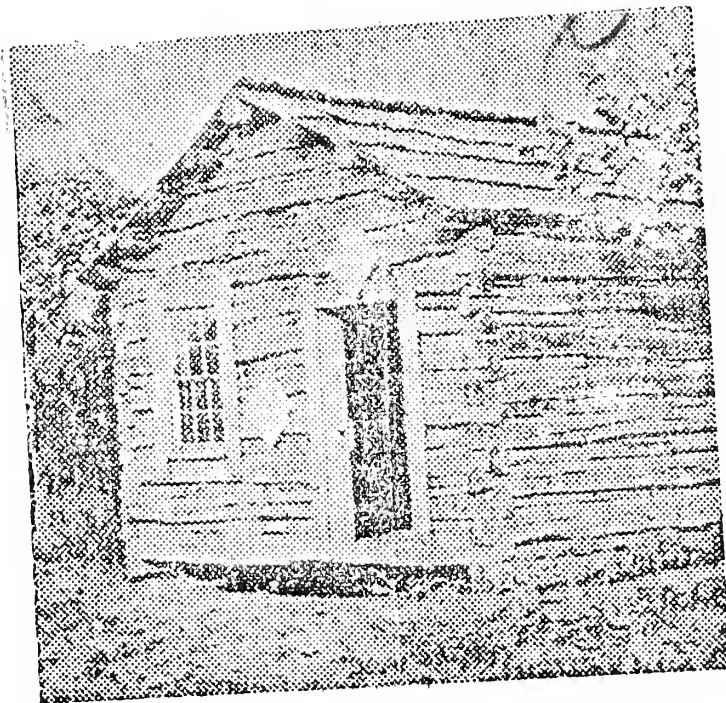
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PHILA. PA. PUBLIC LEDGER
FEBRUARY 9, 1930



AT OLD SALEM, ILL., where Abraham Lincoln dwelt as a young man and where he wooed and lost Ann Rutledge, stand the museum, at top, and the restored cooper's shop, below. The old townsite was presented to the state of Illinois by William Randolph Hearst.

Underwood & Underwood photos



STORE WHERE LINCOLN ONCE TOILED—

The famous Offcutt store, which has been restored to its original appearance. Here Lincoln was employed as manager and postmaster and built the foundations for his future accomplishments. Many of Lincoln's ruggedly honest business principles have motivated THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK'S dealings with its customers and enabled it to attain its present outstanding position in the community.

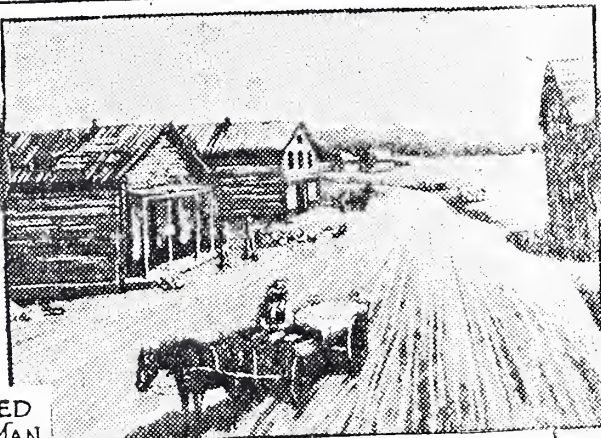
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Abraham Lincoln—'The Jolly Host'

Yellowed Document at Springfield, Ill., Is Clue to Little Known Phase of Civil War President's Many-Sided Career—New Salem Scene of Pilgrimage on 122nd Anniversary



AS HE APPEARED WHEN A YOUNG MAN



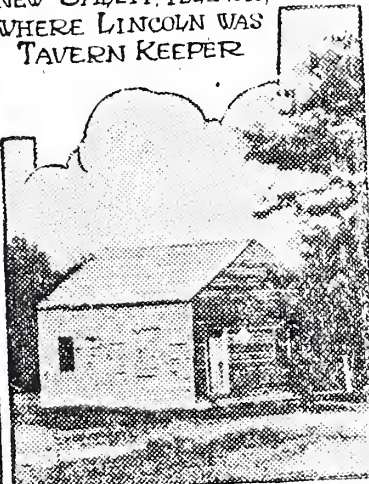
NEW SALEM, ILLINOIS, WHERE LINCOLN WAS TAVERN KEEPER



THE PICTURE THAT MADE HIM PRESIDENT



THE RAIL SPLITTER



THE BERRY and LINCOLN STORE NEW SALEM ILL



RIVER BOATMAN

RECEIVED SPRINGFIELD O. EXPRESS
FEBRUARY 12, 1931
THE ILLINOIS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—A little-known document lies in the files of the County Clerk of Sangamon County here. It reads:

"Springfield, Wednesday, March 6, 1833.

"Ordered that William F. Berry, in the name of Berry and Lincoln, have a license to keep a tavern in New Salem, . . ."

That yellowed piece of paper is one of the few records of an interesting phase of the career of Abraham Lincoln, whose 122nd anniversary is being observed with ceremonies at many of the Lincoln shrines in this vicinity, including the restored village of New Salem.

The document broadens the career of one of America's foremost Presidents to include that of tavern keeper, for the Lincoln of "Berry and Lincoln" was Honest Abe. And that incident contributed much to the

justification of the title.

As one of the settlers of the little prairie town of New Salem, Lincoln became associated with Berry in general merchandising. New Salem failed to prosper, and no doubt there was talk of the "depression" then as now.

So Berry and Lincoln entered upon the keeping of a tavern. They were allowed, under their license, these rates:

"Breakfast, dinner or supper, 25 cents; lodging, per night, 12½ cents; horse, per night, 25 cents; single feed, 12½ cents; breakfast, dinner or supper for stage passengers, 37½ cents."

Whether or not these prices were too low to permit of a profit, it was not long until Lincoln sold his interest in the enterprise to Berry, and when Berry died a short time later, bankrupt, Lincoln assumed and paid their obligations.

The tavern-keeping marked almost

the end of that trail of hunt and seek for a career that finally led him to the White House. Prior to the New Salem experience, Lincoln had been a farm hand, rail splitter, river boatman, grocery clerk and student. When he left the struggling prairie village, he entered law and politics, a new career that took him to the highest honors in America.

Lincoln's tavern-keeping experiences have been overshadowed by his great accomplishment in governmental administration. But many of his admirers like to think of the great man in his temporary role as the jolly host, greeting his guests at the tavern door, lighting their way to their rooms or guiding them to tables heaped high with the plain fare of the prairie pantry.

Among the places that are visited by thousands of persons is the Lincoln and Berry store in New Salem, which has been restored to its appearance in its noted owner's day.

Humble Cabin Was Lincoln's Home College

Modern universities cover many acres of land, boast towering structures valued at millions and employ a small army of instructors.

Yet, in the crude little one-room log hut at Salem, Ill., now preserved as one of America's shrines to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, we may look upon the now world-famous "fire-lit home college" of a century ago, Earle W. Gays writes, in the Philadelphia Ledger.

Here in this Illinois cabin was born that mastery of English that later thrilled a nation into action and contributed nobly to our literature.

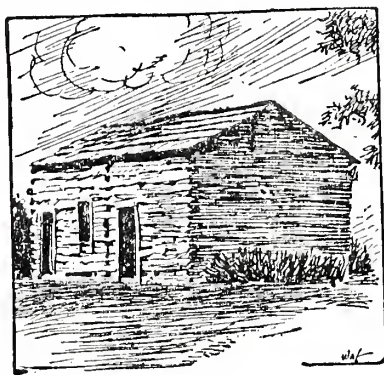
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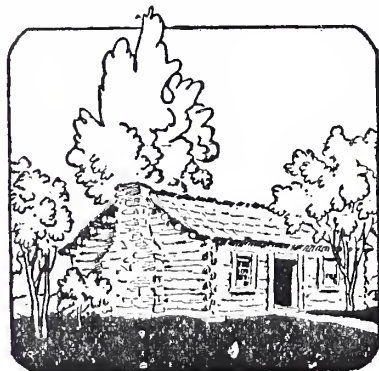
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ELMWOOD NEB. LEADER (W4)

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TO REBUILD OLD LINCOLN VILLAGE

MATTOON, Ill., Feb. 13—(AP)—Old Paradise, historic village referred to in Lincoln history as Wash Point, one and a half miles northeast of Mattoon, will be rebuilt, Clarence W. Bell of Mattoon, descendant of the Lincoln family, told a gathering at the Methodist church here recently. The Lincoln Memorial Association he said, has the work under consideration now.

Mr. Bell recently filed affidavits with the Lincoln Memorial Association at Springfield to substantiate his claim to relationship to Abraham Lincoln and Abe's stepmother, Sarah Bush Johnson Lincoln. Elisha Linder, Mr. Bell's grandfather, who shared the same spelling book with Abe Lincoln when the two attended a six weeks term of school in Kentucky, was a fourth cousin of Abe's, Bell says. The Thomas Lincoln family were neighbors of Bell's ancestors, the Linders and Sawyers when they all lived near Hodgenville, Ky.

Mr. Bell's great grandmother, Hannah Radley Sawyer was a niece of Sarah Bush Lincoln and following the death of Hannah Sawyer and that of Thomas Lincoln, "Aunt Sally" Lincoln, as Sarah Bush was known, came to Old Paradise to care for her niece's motherless children. She remained in the Sawyer home for two years, Mr. Bell said, and during that time received a regular allowance of about \$10 a month from her stepson, Abraham Lincoln.

Much of Clarence Bell's information concerning the Lincoln family was handed down to him by his grandfather, the late Elisha Linder, who settled in Old Paradise in 1827. This included many tales concerning the law practice of Abe Lincoln and Ursha F. Linder, who traveled the circuit together, handling cases in Shelbyville, Charleston, Old Nelson and Greenup, Illinois. Ursha Linder, first Attorney General of the State of Illinois, was a first cousin to Elisha Linder, grandfather of Mr. Bell. Many of the old documents bearing the signatures, "Linder, Lincoln" are still on file, Mr. Bell said.

"It was Abe alone who handled the case of Uncle Joe Hall against a preacher for confiscating a pint bottle of whiskey at camp meeting out here about four miles south of Mattoon," Mr. Bell said. "Uncle Joe left his whiskey under the seat of his wagon while he attended meeting. The preacher went out and brought the bottle into the meeting house, breaking it before the congregation. Abe took the case and the preacher was forced to pay damages amounting to 14 cents for the whiskey and 2 cents for the bottle. That was Lincoln's first law case."

It was with Bell's ancestors at

Old Paradise that the family was visited enroute to Mason county from Kentucky.

"It was Elisha Linder, John and Charles Sawyer and Ike Radley who persuaded the Lincolns to remain in this state and take a squat claim in Bucks Grove northeast of what is now the city of Mattoon in 1831," Mr. Bell said.

This period in the lives of the Lincolns has been missed by historians, Mr. Bell says and he is now engaged in writing a book to furnish the "missing link" and to reveal the true character of this family, as they appeared to their pioneer relatives.

"Our family—and there are forty-six of us relatives living, twenty-two of us near Mattoon—has always known of this relationship. These stories have been retold many times in our families but we have never before realized their great historic value," he said.

When the old Elisha homestead at Old Paradise, the first part of which was erected in 1834, burned May 27, 1930, old timers in the neighborhood recalled that it was from this house that Abe Lincoln took the plans for his Springfield home. A renewed interest in family records revealed much interesting data which Clarence Bell as a representative of his kinfolk, was induced to present to the Lincoln Memorial Association. He and his relatives own much of the historic land and many furnishings and relics from the old houses that stood at Paradise in 1830-1831.

Old Paradise, a hamlet of eight houses was granted a postoffice by the U. S. government in 1829, and was at that time the only town between Charleston, Illinois and Shelbyville. Mattoon was not settled until 1855, Bell said.

Mr. Bell displayed a cane, one that Thomas Lincoln always carried,

valued as a keepsake in his family. It was presented to Charles Sawyer, a great uncle of Bell's, by Sarah Bush Lincoln after the death of Abe's father.

Sarah Bush deserves great credit, Bell believes, for fostering Abe's craving for "book learning." It was she who brought him books when she came up from Kentucky as Thomas Lincoln's second bride, and she who encouraged him to study when his father made light of his desire for an education.

LINCOLN ILL COURIER
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1931.

OLD WIVES' TALES OF NEW SALEM

AN ENCHANTING PAGEANT, PRE-
SENTED BY EXCLUSIVELY
LOCAL TALENT.

WRITTEN AND PRODUCED UNDER
DIRECTION OF MRS. E. S.
CHEANEY.

Petersburg, Va. 4/27/31
[Reported by Thos. P. Reep.]

The big cities in this country do not produce all or even a majority of our geniuses or people of talent. Like the precious metals and oil, talent is where you find it. So Petersburg, through the pageant, "Old Wives' Tales of New Salem," produced by Pierre Menard Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Petersburg Woman's club, at the Central Presbyterian church, Thursday evening of last week, discovered to our people that Petersburg is full of talented folk, the most prominent of whom is our Mrs. E. S. (Maggie) Cheaney, the author and stage director of the play, and, to a lesser degree, the actors having parts therein.

The pageant is built around and emphasizes a singular coincidence in the history of the United States, viz: that in all the wars in which it has been involved, except the second war with Great Britain in 1812, war was declared or begun in the month of April. That of the Revolution, at the battle of Bunker Hill on April 19, 1776; the war with Mexico, in the attack by Mexican troops on Gen. Zachary Taylor's army, on the Rio Grande in Texas, on April 25, 1846; the Civil war with the attack on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861; the war with Spain, on April 19, 1898; and the World war, on April 6, 1917.

An appropriate prologue by the author introduced soldiers dressed and armed in the manner adopted for each war, who marched to the front of the stage and saluted, while the musicians, back of the curtain, sang the song most popular among the soldiers of the United States in that war. Then, still carrying on the April theme, incidents occurring in the life of Abraham Lincoln at New Salem in that month were exemplified, in which the wives of some of the friends and associates of Lincoln gossip with one another and tell "tales"

of him. Mrs. H. E. Pond as the Spirit of New Salem, appropriately dressed for the part, recited a dream, or vision, portraying each of these events. First, the coming of Lincoln down the river from Sangamon Town, in a flatboat and lodging on the dam in April, 1831. The Spirit of April, in the person of Mrs. W. S. Antle, then awakened her flowers, to brighten and beautify Salem hill—April flowers, personified by ten beautiful little girls, dressed in bright colors—and escorted them to the front of the stage, where they knelt. Then came the men and women of New Salem, returning from the river front, where they had watched the homely young boatman display his ingenuity in getting the flatboat over the dam; and wound up the scene with a little dance on the village green before going to their homes.

Then the "wives" of New Salem meet Aunt Mary (Granny) Spears, who has come into town from Clary's Grove, and tell her about the flatboat and the boatmen, and particularly about the young man that Jack Kelso had said had told him his name was Abe Lincoln; and they poke fun at Ann Rutledge when she defends Lincoln against the charge made by one of them that he, Lincoln, was the homeliest man she ever saw, and declares that he had such a kindly eye and pleasant smile that he was not homely at all; and they allow that by the way Lincoln could not keep his eyes off her, he certainly would know Ann the next time he saw her.

Next, the Spirit of New Salem recited more of her dream, foretelling the call of Governor Reynolds for volunteers and Lincoln's enlistment and election as captain of the New Salem company in the Black Hawk war, in April, 1832. And again the Spirit of April came and awakened her flowers and beautified the earth about New Salem; and the "wives" again gossiped and told of Lincoln's doings in this war. Again the Spirit of New Salem spoke of April, 1837, and the return of Lincoln from Vandalia to New Salem; and the Spirit of April again called forth her flowers and the "wives" of New Salem again met, this time with Mrs. James Rutledge, and they talked of Ann Rutledge's death and of Ann's father's death, and the removal of the widow and her family to Iowa, and of Lincoln's and the "Long Nine's" work for the passage of the bill removing the Capital to Springfield; and of Lincoln's removal from New Salem to Springfield to practice law as the partner of Captain Stuart.

The author of the play carries on the theme, describing a day in April, 1865,

the drive of the president and Mrs. Lincoln; his plans after the close of his term; his visit to Ford's theatre; the shot fired by his assassin; his death and the return of his body to Springfield.

As a finale, of course, the whole company appeared upon the stage and sang the "Song of the Pioneer," bugle answered bugle behind the scenes in the sounding of "taps," the curtain was drawn, and the play was over.

To help in the spectacular features, there were Indian maidens and warriors dressed in picturesque Indian costumes; the music was appropriate and well rendered, and, taken all in all, the entire pageant was greatly enjoyed by the large audience. The writer was a little disappointed because there were not more "tales" told by the wives of New Salem, and could have done without some of the pageantry in order to have had it. Of course, the real trouble was that the play had to be made to fit the time permitted in which to give it, which was about an hour and a half, while the very shortest time to do justice to such an undertaking would be three hours. We hope that it will be given, under conditions that will permit the author to fill in enough of detail and gossip for the "Old Wives' Tales" to consume that much time in giving. Following is the

CAST OF PLAYERS:

Illinois—Mrs Oscar Nelson.
April (with attendants)—Mrs W S Antle.
Spirit of New Salem—Mrs H E Pond.
Ann Rutledge—Mrs Faye Wirth.
Parthenia Nance—Mrs G T Finnoy.
Hannah Armstrong—Miss Beulah Wood.
Sally Cameron—Mrs H B Apken.
Nancy Greene—Mrs Carl Kirby.
Mrs Rutledge—Mrs Lucy Robertson.
Granny Spears—Mrs E S Mitchell.
Mrs. Jack Kelso—Miss Emma Winkhart.
Jack Kelso—Mrs F E Blane.
Bowling Greene—Mrs A L Fouché.
Samuel Hill—Mrs G D Warnsing.
Soldiers of 1775, 1846 and 1861—J D Carman, C B Terhune, Gifford Hadaell, Harris Osborne, James Neff, Fred Suhm; drummer, J R Feagans.
Indians—Mrs M F Vogt, Mrs Lawrence Watkins, Frances Blane, Beatrice Blane, Mrs R T Carman, Miss Adele Kahn, Mrs L W Chalcraft, Miss Venita Parkinson. Indian children, Marjory Watkins, Frances Reesor.
Spring Flowers—Bobette Walker, Eloise Collins, Charlotte Goff, Cora Jean Watkins, Evelyn Beekman, Evelyn Hurwitz, Dorothy Whipp, Corinne Weatherby, Betty Tebrugge, Edna Cox.
Lyle Watkins was bugler and Mrs.

Flickinger and Mrs. James Wilkins played the accompaniments.

[*REPORTER'S NOTE—Following the suppositions of Barton, Sandberg and possibly other biographers of Lincoln the author of this play put into Mrs. Rutledge's mouth words relative to John McNamar, indicating and tending to show that she felt unkindly toward him, or entertained some grievance against him. We wonder if there is any basis, in fact, for this supposition, and if so, just what it was that John McNamar did, to merit the ill will of Mrs. Rutledge and her family. In November, 1832, under the name of John McNeal, McNamar entered 80 acres of land just north of and adjoining an 80 acre tract entered by John Cameron in 1825, upon the north forty of which and in the northwest corner thereof Cameron built a log cabin in which he and his family lived until their removal to New Salem in 1828. On Dec. 9, 1832, John Cameron conveyed said north forty to John McNamar, under the name "John McNamar;" and it was onto this land and into this house that the Rutledge family moved in the spring of 1833, and lived until after the death of Ann and her father in the latter part of the year 1835. Mrs. Rutledge, during that winter, or the following spring, in order that she might be near her brother and his family who lived there, moved to Fulton county, this state, and not long afterward trekked with them to Winterset, Iowa. Is it likely that Mrs. Rutledge would have cared greatly to live longer at the place where she had lost her daughter and husband so closely together? A rented farm, owned by the man her daughter had desired to release her from a promise of marriage so that she could in turn marry another man?

That both her father and mother thought well of Abraham Lincoln and were perfectly satisfied to have Ann marry him is not gainsaid. And, if there had been any ill feeling on the part of Mrs. Rutledge toward McNamar because of real or fancied

reatment of her or any of her family by him, it is hard to understand just why her son Robert, in replying to certain questions asked by Herndon, and which she must have assisted him in replying to, was so energetic in his defense of McNamar for having assumed and lived so long under the false name of "McNeal."

T. P. R.

RESTORATION OF OLD SALEM TO START SOON

Village, Once The Home
Of Abraham Lincoln,
To Be Rebuilt.

Restoration of Old Salem, near Petersburg, probably will begin this year under the direction of the state department of public works and buildings. Governor Louis L. Emerson has given his approval to the plans.

Old Salem was the home of Abraham Lincoln from 1831 to 1837. The preliminary work is under way, and will lead to the completion of the only restored village of like historic interest in America.

A complete list of the buildings has been secured and the structures will be built on the original foundations. Following the crude but substantial styles of architecture that prevailed in the early thirties, the state will soon start on the task of rebuilding Rutledge inn; the Lincoln-Berry store; Cleary's grocery; Offutt's, Herndon's and Chrissman Brothers establishment and Trent Brothers store.

The old Springfield road will be restored to the appearance it had in the days of Lincoln. The construction plan involves, also, the erection of a permanent fireproof building for the protection of the original Onstott cooper shop. It was in this building that Lincoln studied law.

Provisions will be made for the accommodation of the large meetings. An adequate water supply will be received from Petersburg. An 80-acre tract of land adjoining the park has been purchased and will be used for parking purposes. An airplane landing field will be constructed.

1932

Illinois State Department of Public Works and Buildings

State of Illinois
Department of Public Works and Buildings
Springfield

H. H. CLEVELAND
DIRECTOR

November 11, 1932

Dear Doctor Warren:

The Department of Public Works and Buildings has begun the reconstruction of the old village of New Salem near Petersburg, Illinois - the home of Abraham Lincoln during the formative period of his life.

The laying of the corner stone of the foundation of the Lincoln-Berry Store will take place with appropriate exercises on Thursday afternoon, November 17, at two o'clock.

Governor Louis L. Emmerson and a number of Lincoln students will be among the distinguished guests. Your presence would be most pleasing to the Governor and would add to this memorable occasion.

May we expect you?

Yours very sincerely,

A handwritten signature in green ink, appearing to read "H. H. Cleveland".

Director.

November 15, 1932

Mr. H. H. Cleaveland, Director
Department of Public Works and Buildings
Springfield, Illinois

Dear Mr. Cleaveland:

It is a great disappointment to me not to be able to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the foundation of the Lincoln-Berry store.

The rebuilding of New Salem is a very significant undertaking and should contribute much to a better understanding of the years which Abraham Lincoln spent there.

Please express to Governor Emerson my regrets at not finding it possible to be present.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Director
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

LAW/H

November 28, 1932

Harry H. Cleaveland,
Department of Public Works and Buildings
Springfield, Illinois

My dear Mr. Cleaveland:

We are pleased to observe that the route of the Lincoln Memorial Highway through Illinois has been determined.

If any publication specifying this route in detail is available will you kindly advise us where it can be obtained.

Very sincerely yours,

Director
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation

LAW/H

Emmerson
Horner
1-2

Emmerson and Horner to Take Part In Launching of Reconstruction of Old Salem Village Next Thursday

Reconstruction of the village at Old Salem State park will be launched officially Thursday afternoon with a cornerstone laying in the presence of Gov. Louis L. Emmerson, Gov.-elect Henry Horner and other admirers of Lincoln.

Director Harry H. Cleaveland of the department of public works and buildings, who has supervised the start of the reconstruction project, announced last night that the cornerstone for the Lincoln-Berry store will be laid in the ceremony beginning Thursday at 2 p.m.

Gov. Emmerson will deliver an address. Dr. W. A. Evans of Chicago, author of "Mrs. Abraham Lincoln," also will speak and other authorities on Lincoln's career will be presented. Logan Hay, president of the Abraham Lincoln association, will conduct the exercises. The Petersburg High school band will furnish music.

Gov.-elect Horner was invited because he owns the most extensive private Lincoln library in the United States and because the reconstruction project will be carried along and perhaps finished during his administration as chief executive.

Others Invited

Other prominent authorities on Lincoln who have been invited include the following: Carl Sandburg, poet and author of "Abraham Lincoln—The Prairie Years"; Lloyd Lewis, dramatic critic of the Chicago Daily News, author of "Myths of Lincoln" and "Biography of William Tecumseh Sherman" and a collaborator with Henry Justin Smith, editor of Chicago Daily News, on "Chicago, a History of Its Reputation"; Oliver Barrett, a Chicago lawyer who owns the largest private collection of Lincoln autographs; Dr. Louis A. Warren, editor of The Lincoln Historical Research Foundation, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chicago, president of the Illinois State Historical society.

In a sealed box within the cornerstone will be placed photographs of Gov. Emmerson, Director Cleaveland, Director Henry H. Kohn of the department of purchases and construction, State Supervising Architect C. Herrick Hammond, Chief Draughtsman Joseph F. Booton, a copy of "Lincoln and New Salem" by Thomas P. Reep of Petersburg, a copy of "Illinois State Parks and Memorials," copies of the Illinois State Register and other newspapers describing the project and a photographic reproduction of this plat of the old village.

English Brothers of Champaign have a \$28,987 state contract to provide a shelter for the Onstott cooper shop, the only original building in the park, and to rebuild a dozen other structures, beginning immediately.

First to be Rebuilt

First to be reconstructed will be the residences of Dr. John Allen, the Hill family, Robert Johnson, Dr. Rogier, Alexander Waddell, the Miller-Kelso, the Onstott's, Peter Lukin's residence and shop, Offutt's store, McNamer's store, Miller's blacksmith shop, Clary's grocery and the Lincoln-Berry

store in which the cornerstone will be installed.

The buildings are to be of the style of architecture and material employed a century ago. With the exception of the Lincoln-Berry store, which will be sheathed with walnut siding, they will be of hewn oak logs. The timbers are to be treated with a chemical preservative so that the village, when rebuilt, will resist the ravages of time and the elements.

Future work now contemplated includes the erection of the balance of the crude cabins, the Rutledge tavern, the Minter-Graham school house, the old mill, the well from which Lincoln drank, and the road he traveled to Springfield. The plans also include extensive improvements in the state park.

Women of the Old Salem Lincoln league, which formerly owned the land the park now occupies, have undertaken the restoration of interior decorations and equipment for the buildings. Along with a few of the remaining original articles that have been assembled for this purpose, they are collecting specimens of cooking utensils, dishes, spinning wheels and other household appliances of the period.

In order that the reconstruction may be as authentic as possible, research work has been carried on for the past year and a half by a committee consisting of Director Cleaveland, Paul M. Angle, secretary of the Illinois State Historical society; C. Herrick Hammond, state supervising architect who directed the restoration of the Lincoln tomb; Joseph F. Booton; Thomas P. Reep, and Dr. C. M. Service, departmental inspector for the state department of public works and buildings.

Seek All Data

Books on Lincoln's connection with New Salem, records in the court houses in Springfield and Petersburg, hundreds of pictures of log cabins and other data has been perused. Valuable information came from Warburton's atlas of Menard county. Under the direction of Charles Olsen, who was familiar with the old town when a small boy, and Julius Geisness, custodian of the park, a crew of workmen made excavations in and around the remnants of the original foundations, thereby determining ex-

actly the locations, sizes and types of the original buildings, including fireplaces, lean-tos, outside cellars, etc.

All the data collected will be compiled into a booklet giving detailed reasons for each step taken in the construction of each cabin, quoting the authority for each step.

Lincoln lived in the village of New Salem, the site of which now is known as Old Salem State park, from 1831 to 1837, when he moved to Springfield.

In both localities, work to perpetuate his memory has marked the Emmerson administration. The tomb in Oak Ridge cemetery was rebuilt and completely remodeled inside and Gov. Emmerson persuaded President Hoover to come to Springfield and rededicate it. Considerable repair work and improvement has been done also at the Lincoln home.

"Salem," Director Cleaveland stated, "is the old biblical word for 'peace.' And here, if you have sentiment coursing in your veins, you will find peace. Perfect peace hovers over this serene, stately eminence of green, jutting out into a quiet sea of prairie and woodland. New Salem never ceased to mean much to Lincoln. He expected to make it his rural home after his second presidency. Now Illinois expects and plans and acts to perpetuate it among the cherished shrines of her most illustrious citizens of all time—Abraham Lincoln."

GOV. EMMERSON TO LAY CORNERSTONE AT PARK

CORNERSTONE OF LINCOLN-
BERRY STORE TO BE LAID ..
THURSDAY.

Plans are all completed for the laying of the cornerstone this (Thursday) afternoon of the replica of the Lincoln-Berry grocery store at Old Salem State Park, the first of the group of buildings that the state will build there. The snow has been scraped away, a large platform has been built and a huge tent has been stretched over enough ground to care for a large crowd of people. The ceremonies are to take place at 2 o'clock and a number of men prominent in Illinois will take part. Governor Louis L. Emmerson will lay the cornerstone, in which will be placed a sealed box containing photographs of Governor Emmerson, Director Cleaveland of the Department of Public Works and Buildings, Director Kohn of purchases and supplies, C. Herrick Hammond, supervising architect, J. F. Booton, chief draftsman; a copy of "Lincoln at New Salem" by T. P. Reep; a copy of "Illinois State Parks and Memorials"; and copies of newspapers showing photographs, etc. of the reconstruction.

Governor Emmerson has invited many men of prominence as authorities on Lincoln, to be present Thursday. Included are Governor-elect Henry Horner of Chicago, who has the largest private library on Lincoln in existence; Carl Sandburg who wrote "Abraham Lincoln—The Prairie Years"; Lloyd Lewis, author of "Myths of Lincoln"; Oliver Barrett, Louis A. Warren, Dr. Otto Schmidt and many others. In addition, it is expected that most of the members of the General Assembly will attend.

Speakers will include Governor Emmerson, Dr. W. A. Evans of Chicago, Logan Hay and others. The Petersburg High School Band will furnish music for the occasion.

The contract for the reconstruction of the buildings at the Park has been awarded to English Brothers of Champaign, the cost of the work to be \$28,987. In so far as is possible, all the buildings will be rebuilt as copies of the originals. All but one will be of logs, specially treated, and the other will be of walnut clapboard siding.

The buildings to be reconstructed are: the residences of Dr. John Allen, the Hill family, Robert Johnson, Doctor Regnier, Alexander Waddell, Miller-Kelso family, Onstott, Peter Lukins residence and shop, Offut store, McNamer store, Miller blacksmith shop, Clary Grocery and the Lincoln-Berry store.

In addition to the buildings for which the contract has already been awarded, several others will be built. Also, a new water system will be installed, with water to be pumped from Petersburg, and various other improvements will be made in the Park.

11/15/32

Ed. J. [unclear]

GOVERNOR PRESENT AT PARK DEDICATION

~~Salem State Park~~ ~~Democrat~~ 11/25/32

The laying of the cornerstone of the Lincoln-Berry store, the first of the buildings to be replaced at Old Salem State Park, took place last Thursday afternoon, Governor Louis L. Emmerson being present and delivering the dedicatory address.

Because of the extremely inclement weather, the program planned for the State Park was held at the Methodist Episcopal church, and following the program the dedication party drove to the State Park and completed the program, remaining at the Park only a short time.

Logan Hay of Springfield, active for a number of years in the Abraham Lincoln Association, acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the speakers. Rev. F. Schnathorst, pastor of St. Pauls church delivered the invocation, and the High School Band played patriotic numbers.

Hon. H. J. Tice of Greenview reviewed the legislative work in connection with the formation of the State Park, and told of the fine work done by various members of the legislature, making possible the reconstruction program now under way at the park.

Governor Emmerson told of the numerous Lincoln landmarks that have been destroyed, and explained that the plan of the administration has been the preservation of all such landmarks.

"Many of these points, so closely connected with Illinois history, have completely vanished and it is only in recent years that we have fully awakened to the necessity of guarding against further destruction of such shrines, while at the same time, bending our efforts toward rebuilding those which we have lost," said the Governor.

"This is labor of love, in which the sole recompense is the knowledge that we are sharing in the preservation of the village of Lincoln's young manhood, as an inspiration for future citizens of America."

A statement from Governor-elect Horner, who was unable to be present, was read, in which he pledged himself to carry on the work commenced by the present administration. Judge Horner is known as a lover of Lincoln, and has the finest Lincoln library in existence.

Short addresses were given by Dr. Evans, and by Attorney Henry A. Dickstad.

Converse, who spoke on "Landmarks".

The ceremony was brief and all the more impressive because of its brevity. The only criticism that can be offered is the fact that the Old Salem Lincoln League, the organization that is responsible for the State Park, received no mention in any part of the

GOVERNOR HERE TO LAY CORNERSTONE AT PARK

BUILDING DEDICATED THURSDAY
IS PART OF MANY
TO BE BUILT.

Nov. 25-1932

Petersburg (set.) Observer

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CORNERSTONE AT OLD SALEM WILL BE LAID

Emmerson, Horner Among
Speakers On Program
Thursday Afternoon.

Judge Henry Horner, governor-elect of Illinois; Governor Louis L. Emmerson and other prominent and private citizens bound by mutual ties of admiration for Abraham Lincoln will take part in the corner stone laying at Old Salem State park, near Petersburg, at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

This was announced yesterday by Director H. H. Cleaveland of the state department of public works and buildings. Under his supervision, at the request of Governor Emmerson and by authority of the Illinois general assembly, the state will then officially begin the first historic reconstruction project of its kind in America—the complete, authentic reproduction of an entire community, New Salem, Abraham Lincoln's home from 1831 to 1837.

The corner stone will be laid at the site of the Lincoln-Berry store which is to rise again from remnants of its original foundation as will twelve other primitive buildings, dwellings, shops and stores.

Governor Emmerson, who has fostered the preservation of the memory of Lincoln by the reconstruction and rededication of the Lincoln tomb in Oak Ridge cemetery and the restoration of the old homestead in Springfield as well as by this village reconstruction plan, will deliver an address in conjunction with the exercises at the state park in Menard county. Dr. W. A. Evans of Chicago, author of a popular contribution to the store of Lincoln literature, "Mrs. Abraham Lincoln," will also speak. Other prominent authorities on the life of Lincoln will be presented. Logan Hay of Springfield, president of the Abraham Lincoln association, will conduct the exercises, and the Petersburg High school band will furnish the music. Other details of the program are now incomplete.

At the suggestion of Governor Emmerson, officials in charge of the program have invited many distinguished guests—men of prominence as authorities on Lincolnia.

The list includes the governor-elect, Judge Henry Horner of Chicago, who owns the most extensive private Lincoln library in the United States; Carl Sandburg, who wrote "Abraham Lincoln—The Prairie Years;" Lloyd Lewis, dramatic critic of the Chicago Daily News, author of "Myths of Lincoln" and "Biography of William Tecumseh Sherman" and a collaborator with Henry Justin Smith, editor of Chicago Daily News, on "Chicago, a History of its Reputation;" Oliver Barrett, a Chicago lawyer who owns the largest private collection of Lincoln autographs; Dr. Louis A. Warren, editor of The Lincoln Historical Research Foundation, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chicago, president of the Illinois State Historical society.

In addition, it is expected that a large representation of the Illinois general assembly, which will convene in special session Tuesday, will attend.

Mementos of the occasion to be placed in a scaled box within the corner stone are listed as follows: Photographs of Governor Louis L. Emmerson, Director H. H. Cleaveland of the department of public works and buildings; Director H. H. Kohn of purchases and construction; C. Herrick Hammond, supervising architect; Joseph F. Booton, chief draftsman; a copy of "Lincoln and New Salem," by Thomas P. Reep; a copy of "Illinois State Parks and Memorials," a copy of the Illinois State Journal and of the Illinois State Register containing a description of the reconstruction and a photographic reproduction of the plat of the old village.

The immediate program for the reconstruction of the village is embraced in a state contract recently awarded to English brothers, a Champaign, Ill., concern, involving the expenditure of \$28,987. This firm rebuilt the Lincoln tomb last year. The project includes the erection of a structure to shelter and protect the one original building now remaining of the old community—the Onstott cooper shop in which Lincoln studied by the light of burning shavings, and the following buildings:

The residences of Dr. John Allen, the Hill family, Robert Johnson, Doctor Regier, Alexander Waddell, the Miller-Kelso, the Onstott's, Peter Lukin's residence and shop, Offutt's store, McNamer's store, Miller's blacksmith shop, Clary's grocery and the Lincoln-Berry store in which the corner stone will be installed.

All the buildings are to be of the style of architecture and material employed a century ago. With the exception of the Lincoln-Berry store, which will be sheathed with walnut siding, they will be of hewn oak logs. The timbers are to be treated with a chemical preservation so that the village, when rebuilt, will resist the ravages of time and the elements.

Future work now contemplated includes the erection of the balance of the crude cabins, the Rutledge tavern, the Minter-Graham school house, the old mill, the well from which Lincoln drank, and the road he traveled to Springfield. The plans also include extensive improvements in the state park, in anticipation of increasing popularity as a Lincoln shrine.

An enthusiastic group of women, members of the Old Salem Lincoln league which formerly owned the land the park now occupies, have undertaken the restoration of interior decorations and equipment for the buildings. Along with a few of the remaining original articles that have

been assembled for this purpose, they are collecting specimens of cooking utensils, dishes, spinning wheels and other household appliances of the period.

As to the care exercised in order that the entire restoration plan may be conducted along authentic lines, the department of public works and buildings has issued the following statement:

"In order that the reconstruction may be as close to authenticity as possible, research work has been carried on for the past year and a half by a committee consisting of Director Harry H. Cleaveland, Paul M. Angle, secretary of the Illinois State Historical society; C. Herrick Hammond, state supervising architect, who directed the restoration of the Lincoln tomb; Joseph F. Booton, Thomas P. Reep and Dr. C. M. Service, departmental inspector for the state department of public works and buildings.

"Books on Lincoln's connection with New Salem, records in the courthouses in Springfield and Petersburg, hundreds of pictures of log cabins and other data has been perused. Valuable information came from Warburton's atlas of Menard county. Under the direction of Charles Olsen, who was familiar with the old town when a small boy, and Julius Geisness, custodian of the park, a crew of workmen made excavations in and around the remnants of the original foundations, thereby determining exactly the locations, sizes and types of the original buildings, including fireplaces, lean-tos, outside cellars, etc.

"All the data collected will be compiled into a booklet giving detailed reasons for each step taken in the construction of each cabin, quoting the authority for each step.

"For example, data on the Lincoln-Berry store contains, among others, the following paragraphs:

"The Lincoln-Berry store, north of Main street, was a one story frame building consisting of two rooms, a large room in front with a small room adjoining on the north. Part of the original stone foundation, particularly the four corners and the lower layer of stone on the south side, were found to be intact and show the main building to have been 20 feet square on the outside"—from "Lincoln at New Salem," by Thomas P. Reep.

The department's statement continues with quotations from such sources as "Early Chapters in Lincoln's Life," by Joseph Craven Chandler, and articles that appeared in McClure's magazine in 1896. These include a statement about the store by a nephew of James Rutledge, the

tavern keeper in Tarbell's Abraham Lincoln, and excerpts from an article by J. McCan Davis.

"Salem," the statement continues, "is the old Biblical word for 'peace.' And here, if you have sentiment coursing in your veins, you will find peace. Perfect peace hovers over this serene, stately eminence of green, jutting out into a quiet sea of prairie and woodland. New Salem never ceased to mean much to Lincoln. He expected to make it his rural home after his second presidency. Now Illinois expects and plans and acts to perpetuate it among the cherished shrines of her most illustrious citizen of all time—Abraham Lincoln.

As New Salem Was In Lincoln's Day



GOVERNOR EMMERSON



LOGAN HAY



GOVERNOR-ELECT HORNER

Partial view of the village of New Salem, where Lincoln lived from 1831 to 1837, as it will appear when restored to its original condition by the state of Illinois, is shown above. At the extreme right of the picture is the Lincoln-Berry store, for which the corner stone will be laid at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies in which Governor-elect Henry Horner and Governor Louis L. Emmerson, both ardent admirers of Lincoln, will participate. Below, Governor Emmerson, left; Logan Hay, Springfield, center, and Governor-elect Horner, right, who will participate in the ceremonies.

Lincoln's 6 Years At Old Salem Were Filled With Work

Village Teacher Real Help

To Youth,
Old Salem Journal
9-21-32

When the Grand Army of the Republic visits Old Salem it will have as surroundings scenes which had to do with the schooling of Abraham Lincoln. D. F. Nickols, Lincoln, manager of the Illinois Reading circle, prepared an interesting account of the subject which has been printed in the Illinois Teacher.

"When Abraham Lincoln first entered New Salem in the spring of 1831 he was a hired man on a flat boat," Mr. Nickols wrote. "When he left the village in 1837 to reside in Springfield, he was an attorney and a member of the state legislature. According to his own statement he had not had more than one year in the public schools in his early life. Therefore, his achievement during the six years spent at New Salem corresponds to the training now found in the high school, college or university. New Salem was Lincoln's alma mater.

"We find that Mentor Graham, the village schoolmaster, played an important role in the unusual drama. It was he who gave Lincoln a chance to serve as election clerk when the regular appointee failed to arrive and while in the performance of this duty the discerning mind of Graham discovered that the young backwoodsman possessed mental powers exceptionally keen and strong. It was he who advised Lincoln to 'brush up in his grammar' and directed him to the home of a nearby settler who had a copy of Kirkham's Grammar."

LINCOLN'S OLD VILLAGE COMING BACK TO LIFE

OLD SALEM, Ill., Nov. 17.
(AP)—The deserted village of Old Salem, where Abraham Lincoln met and loved Ann Rutledge and where he won the village wrestling championship, is coming back to life.

In accordance with a pledge made by the state legislature 19 years ago Governor Louis Lincoln Emmerson today was ready to lay a cornerstone, signaling a rescue of the old village from the disintegrating influences of time.

Restored on Old Lines.

"Illinois," he said in a dedication address prepared for delivery, "has no greater wealth than the example left us by the immortal Lincoln, and no historic shrines more important than those attached to his name."

The village, once called New Salem but now known as Old Salem, is to look just as it did when Lincoln established his ability as a wrestler. Log homes and shops atop the hill above the Sangamon river are to be of hewn oak, of dimensions duplicating the originals. Narrow roadway will be remade to meander from one door to the other, and the interiors will be furnished in accordance with the time they represent.

Long Been Dream.

Twenty-six years ago today's redevelopment was envisioned by William Randolph Hearst, who later purchased the tract of land including the site of the historic village and presented it to the Old Salem Historical society, which, in 1913, offered it to the state for restoration. The offer was accepted that same year by enactment of a bill appropriating \$50,000 authorizing the work. Nineteen years passed and no work was done, except the con-

struction of a museum and custodian's building.

A reverence of Lincoln's memory prompted Governor Emmerson to plan for the restoration, completion of which will depend upon his successor, Judge Henry Horner of Chicago, recently elected governor of Illinois, as well as upon appropriation of another \$50,000. The work contemplated today is to cost \$28,987, and will take about six months to complete.

Town, Which Hit Depression When Lincoln Left, Comes Back

Associated Press Feature Service.

NEW SALEM, Ill., Feb. 12.—Abraham Lincoln and prosperity walked out of New Salem at about the same time—more than 100 years ago.

Lincoln went to Springfield to continue the public career which led to the Presidency. New Salem went into a slump within two years after Lincoln left. On Lincoln's birthday, 1941, there remains only one of the original buildings that stood here when the young Lincoln clerked in the Offut store and met and courted Ann Rutledge.

Lincoln lives only in memory and legend, but the town, which died before he had reached the peak of his career, is coming back.

Reconstruction of New Salem, started by the state in 1932, has brought back 13 cabins, six shops, and the Rutledge tavern, where "Honest Abe" boarded and stayed up late at night entertaining fellow boarders with his endless store of yarns.

The only one of the 30 original buildings that remains is the On-



Portrait of Lincoln made in 1856 at Princeton, Ill. It is one of the few photographs showing him without a beard.

stot cooper shop, where Abe and his friend, Isaac Onstot, studied Blackstone, Shakespeare and

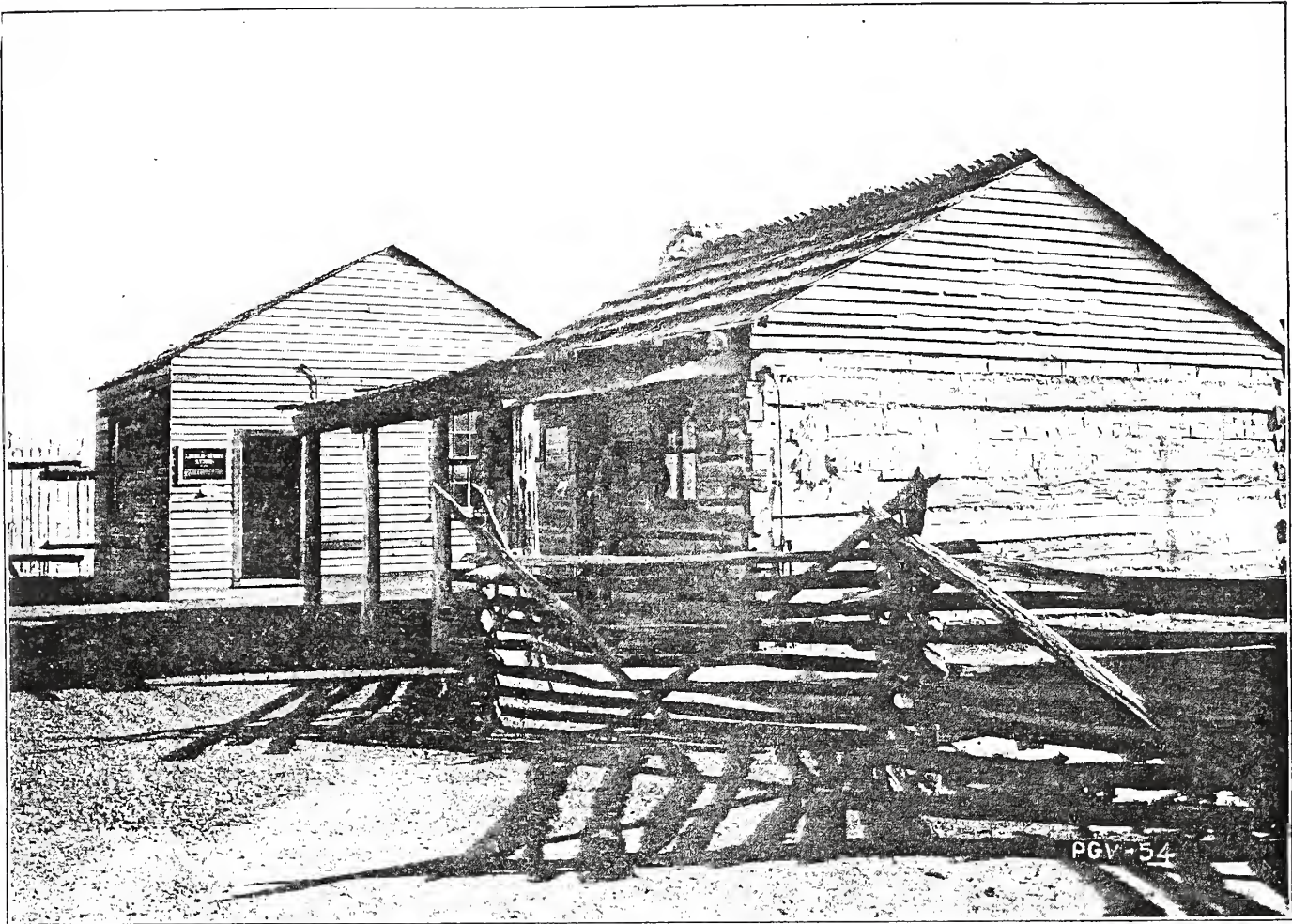
Burns by the light of the fire kindled with the cooper's shavings.

Under construction now is the saw and grist mill, which was originally built by James Rutledge and John Cameron, co-founders of the village.

This summer the state will begin reconstruction of the Mentor Graham schoolhouse which served also as a church. Plans for operating the Hill carding mill by ox power will be carried out. Well over \$500,000 is being expended by the state and the National Park Service in the restoration.

The site of New Salem Park was originally acquired by William Randolph Hearst, who later transferred it to the Chautauqua Association. In 1918, however, with the consent of Hearst, it was turned over to the state.

The buildings are furnished with authentic relics, including the surveying instruments, saddlebags and mattock, and letters of Lincoln, the Rutledge family Bible, a wooden clock sold in the Berry-Lincoln store, and a side saddle used by Ann Rutledge.



In the Foreground: Replica of Lincoln's First Indiana Home. In the Background: Replica of the Lincoln-Berry Store at New Salem, Illinois. These buildings will be a part of the A Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, 1933.

FEBRUARY, 1933

25

Like its famous predecessor, the Tavern dispenses hospitality. Inside this rambling log building is an attractive dining room where visitors to the Fair grounds will be served toothsome meals.

The Lincoln-Berry store was the first of the group built of finished lumber, following its original in this respect, but it preserves a weatherbeaten aspect.

Data for reconstructing the Wigwam

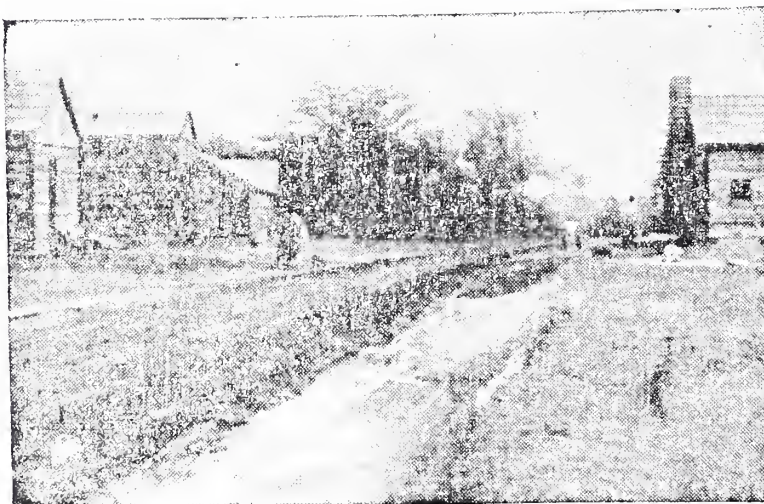
were obtained through photographs of the exterior and drawings of the interior that appeared in magazines of that period. For the frames of the windows and doors the builders had to produce patterns long out of date. This also was done with the aid of photographs.

Nearly every surrounding state contributed to the furnishing and building materials.

NEW SALEM DEDICATED TODAY



The reconstructed village of New Salem, which Gov. Horner is dedicating today, as glimpsed from a window of the rebuilt Rutledge tavern.



"Main street" in New Salem. Workmen are shown putting the finishing touches to the pioneer village.

LINCOLN'S DAYS LIVE ONCE MORE IN NEW SALEM

Celebrities Attend Dedication of 13 Log Cabins in Pioneer Town.

New Salem, Ill., Oct. 26.—(UP)—Amid an environment reminiscent of a century ago, celebrities from all parts of the nation participated in the dedication here today of the recreated pioneer town of New Salem, in memory of Abraham Lincoln, who rose to manhood in this community.

Thirteen log cabins, replicas of those that stood here more than 100 years ago, when Lincoln spent his first years in this state, gave the place, now designated as New Salem state park, the appearance of a pioneer settlement.

Gov. Henry Horner was the principal speaker. Others included Frank E. Blane, representing the Old Salem Lincoln League, and Paul M. Angle, representing the Illinois State Historical Society. Logan Hay, Springfield, president of the Abraham Lincoln Association, presided.

Invocation was recited by the Rev. Grant Mason, pastor of the Petersburg Presbyterian church, while Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. A. Tarrent, chancellor of the Springfield Roman Catholic diocese and pastor of the Springfield Blessed Sacrament church, delivered the benediction.

Comment on Lincoln's Life.

The life of Lincoln as a young resident of New Salem was commented upon by Gov. Horner as well as other speakers. It was in the spring of 1832 that Lincoln came to the village of New Salem and the surroundings of the locality, especially portions along the picturesque Sangamon river, are credited with having a great deal to do with the molding of his character.

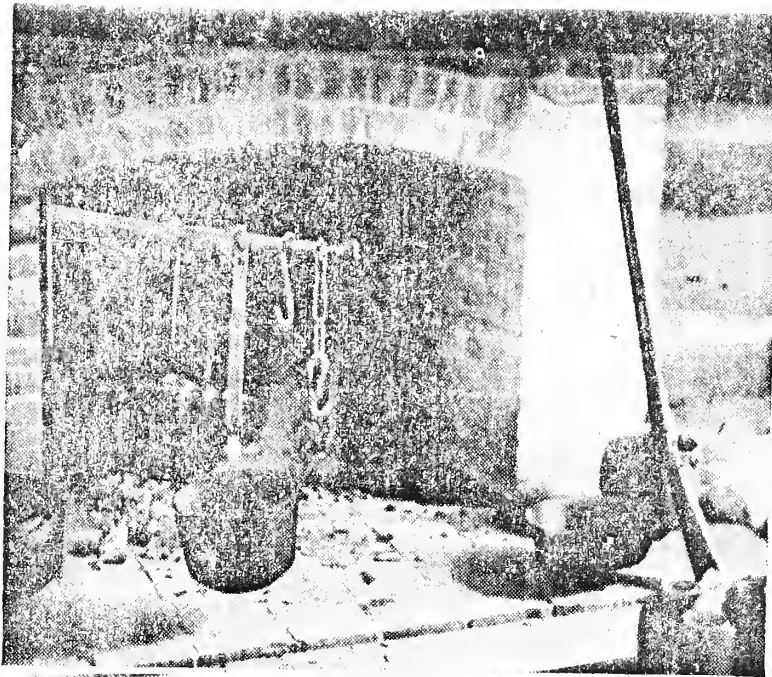
Lincoln, as a resident of New Salem, became in turn store clerk, postmaster, unsuccessful merchant, surveyor and steamboat pilot. There, too, occurred his romance with Ann Rutledge, pretty daughter of a tavern keeper and whose untimely death is said to have depressed Lincoln the rest of his life.

Vision Is Materialized.

In 1931 visions of a memorial at the site of New Salem by descendants of its settlers were materialized with the state sponsored recreation of the thirteen original log cabins.

With the dedication today these cabins are almost exact reproductions of those that stood here over 100 years ago. The reconstructed cabins are equipped with furnishings of Lin-

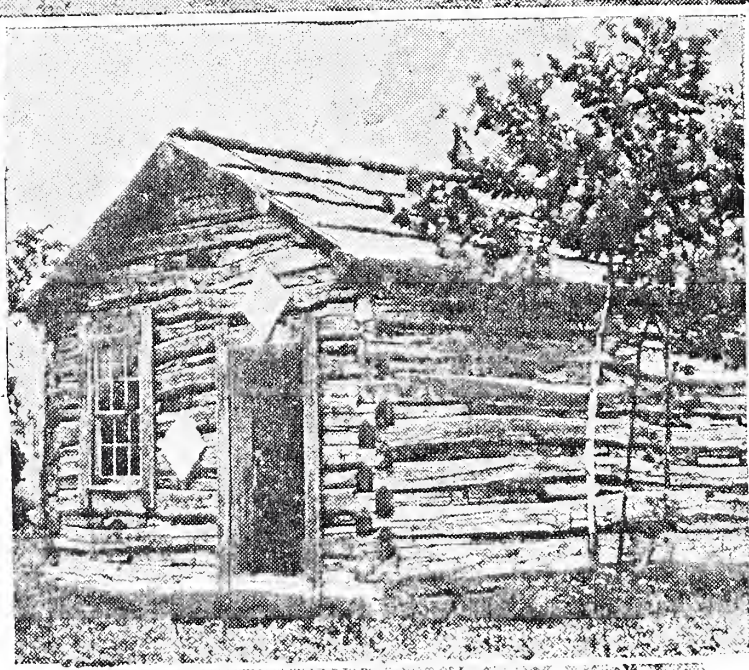
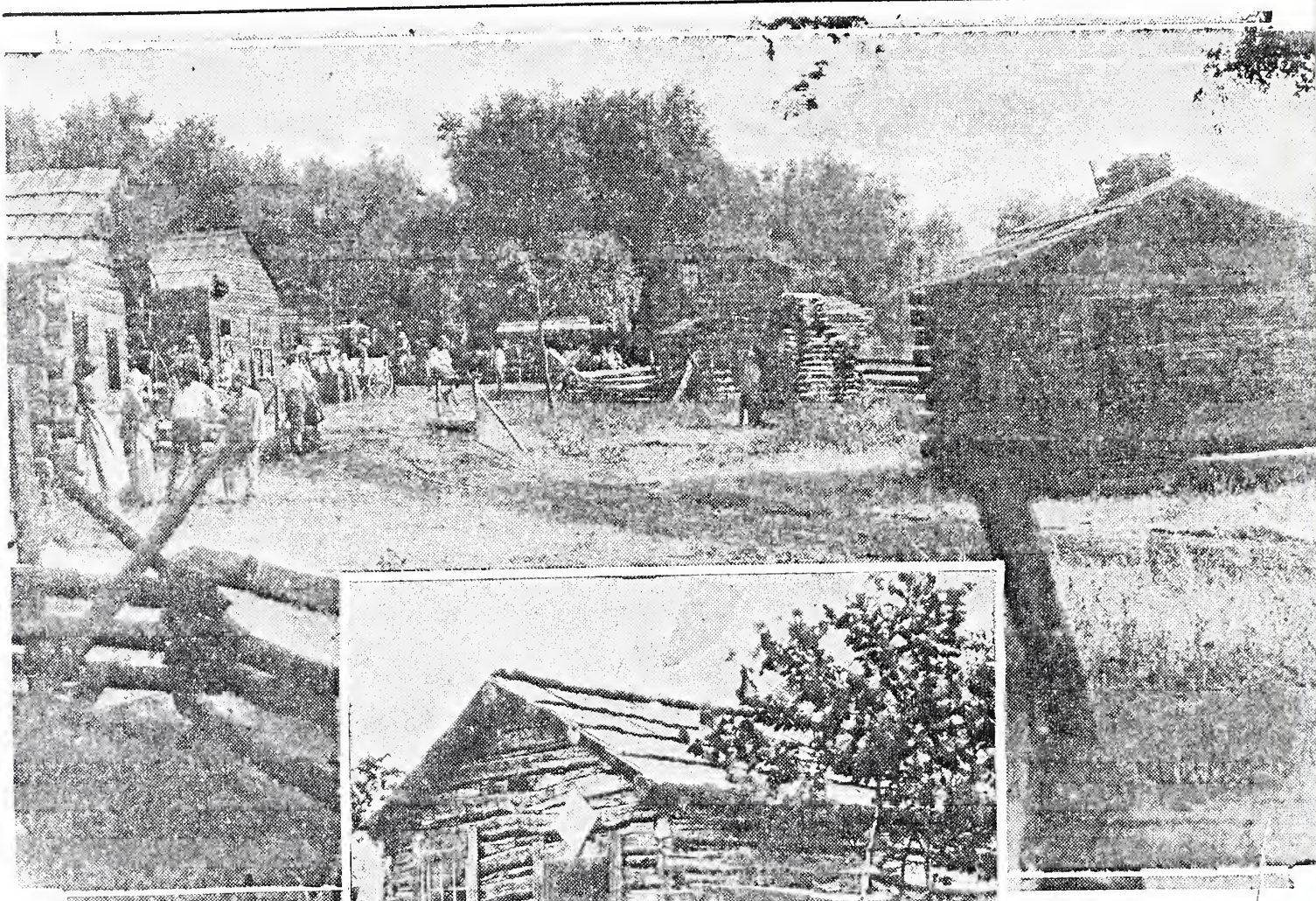
coln's day and many of them contain furnishings that were in the original cabins.



The pioneer fireplace in the Lincoln-Berry store. An old-time musket believed to have been used by Lincoln is shown at the right.

[Daily News-Wide World photos.]

SHRINE READY FOR NATION



HOME AS LINCOLN KNEW IT—Top picture shows the restored home of the Emancipator as it now appears at Old Salem, Ill., where he lived eight years during his courtship of Ann Rutledge. Lower photograph shows a replica of Lincoln's own cabin. *Herald Examiner Oct 24/33*

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LINCOLN LORE

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FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

October 30, 1933

THE RESTORATION OF NEW SALEM

The dedication of the restored village of New Salem which took place on Thursday, October 26, marked an important contribution to the large number of Lincoln memorial projects already completed or in the process of development.

Although the program was conducted in a downpour of rain every speaker on the program was present and participated.

Logan Hay, President of the Abraham Lincoln Association, presided at the dedicatory services.

Frank E. Blane, representing the Old Salem Lincoln League, reviewed the history of the park project.

Homer Guck, publisher of the *Chicago Herald Examiner*, who represented William Randolph Hearst, spoke of Mr. Hearst's interest in the New Salem project. He concluded his remarks by introducing Mr. Hearst's son, who is also interested in this philanthropic enterprise at New Salem.

Paul N. Angle, Secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, emphasized the significance of Lincoln's New Salem years.

Governor Henry Horner of Illinois, an ardent Lincoln student for many years, presented the restored village to the people of the state.

The invocation was asked by Rev. Grant Mason of Petersburg, and the benediction was pronounced by Msgr. M. A. Tarrent of Springfield.

The first step in the restoration of the village was taken in 1906 when the site of New Salem was purchased by William Randolph Hearst and conveyed in trust to the Old Salem Chautauqua Association at Petersburg. The Association with the consent of Mr. Hearst conveyed the site to the State of Illinois to be used as a state park.

Interest in the park grew and finally the movement to restore the old town gained such favor that in 1931 the General Assembly passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 to the Department of Public Works and Buildings for permanent improvements.

Thirteen of the original log cabins have been restored, which allows the visitor to New Salem to visualize to some extent at least the community in which Lincoln lived during the years 1832 to 1837 inclusive. Replicas of the following buildings are now standing on their original sites:

The Tavern

At the bend of the Springfield Road James Rutledge built a tavern in 1830 and continued to operate it until 1833. It was a two room log structure, but later two more rooms were added to

the south side. Onstot became the proprietor after Rutledge moved, and he was followed by Nelson Allen and Michael Keltner.

The Berry-Lincoln Store

The first frame store building in the community was occupied by Berry and Lincoln. It was built about 1830 on the west half of lot number five on Main Street by George Warburton; later sold to Chrisman Bros.; and then occupied successively by William Green, Jr., Ruben Radford, and Berry and Lincoln. The building consisted of two rooms, a large room in front and a small shed room in the rear.

The Religious Center

The three room cabin of Dr. John Allen, a practicing physician, occupied lot number four on Main Street. It was built sometime between 1833 and the date of Allen's marriage to Mary E. Moore on March 27, 1834. At this house Dr. Allen established the first Sunday School and his home became the religious center of the community. Here the Temperance Society of New Salem was formed.

The Post Office

The first store building at New Salem was erected in 1829 by Hill and McNamar. A post office was established in the store on Christmas Day of that year, and it was the first point where mail was distributed in what is now Menard County. As post office and general store it became the center of the community and occupied part of lot number four on the south side of Main Street, next to the Berry-Lincoln frame building.

The Hill Residence

Samuel Hill settled in New Salem in 1829. In September, 1834, he built a two story house on lot four north of Main Street. His home was the finest residence in the town and contained four good rooms.

The Offutt Store

On the east brow of the bluff overlooking the Sangamon River, Denton Offutt built his store. He, more than anyone else, was responsible for Lincoln taking up his residence at New Salem. The store was opened for business September 1, 1831. Abraham Lincoln served as a clerk for Offutt in this store, but the business was closed out within eight months.

The Cabinet Maker's Home

Sometime during 1831 Robert Johnson settled in New Salem and built a cabin in the west part of the town south of Main Street. He was a cabi-

net maker and wheelwright. A lean-to on the south side of the cabin served as his carpenter shop.

The Hatter's Shop

The hatter, Martin Waddell, built his house in 1832 across the street from Robert Johnson. As Waddell had a large family it is likely that he was obliged to have extra room for the carrying on of his trade as an additional room was added to the south of his cabin living quarters. He had a monopoly on the hat business in New Salem.

The Blacksmith's Forge

The blacksmith, Joshua Miller, and his brother-in-law, John H. Kelso, arrived in New Salem in 1832 and built a double residence for the two families on lots nine and ten. Here also Miller built his blacksmith shop. Jack Kelso is said to have been a close friend of Lincoln and contributed much to Lincoln's appreciation of good literature.

The Cooper Shop

The New Salem cooper, Henry Onstot, moved there in 1833 and tried operating a tavern for a change, taking over the place run by James Rutledge. Within two years, however, he had built himself a residence and cooper shop on lot nine south of Main Street. Lincoln is said to have boarded with him during the two years Onstot operated the hotel.

The Doctor's Office

In the fall of 1831 Henry Sinco erected a cabin just south of the wool house. About one year later he sold it to Dr. Francis Regnier who occupied it as a residence for about two years and after settling in Clary's Grove probably kept it open as an office for his regular visits to New Salem.

The Shoemaker's Shop

Sometime in 1831 Peter Lukins put up a cabin just west of Dr. Allen's home. He was the town's shoemaker but remained only a short time and was succeeded by Alexander Ferguson who took over his house and trade. A small addition to this cabin was used as the cobbler's shop.

The Groggery

William Clary bought a small tract of land north of lot number fourteen on the north side of Main Street, built a log store building about 1830, and established a grocery store there. Its chief stock in trade is said to have been liquor, and it might be called the village saloon. It was of but one room and poorly constructed.

IN OLD SALEM

*The Little Illinois Village on the Sangamon, Long Ago
Fallen in Ruins and Only Now Being Restored, Was the
Place Where Lincoln Entered Political Life*

By HAL BORLAND

IN THE spring of 1833 a group of log buildings on a bluff north of the Sangamon River, twenty miles northwest of Springfield, Ill., sheltered hopes of future greatness. Its people called the settlement New Salem, and they were given to boasting over their neighboring villages. For one thing, they held a strategic position on the river, which they were convinced would soon be an important channel of water commerce. For another, they had the best cockpit in the district. For a third, they had the first postoffice in the county. And for a final boast they had a young merchant who was the best wrestler and rough-and-tumble fighter in many a mile.

Most of those boasts proved idle. New Salem fell into ruin and decay long before the Civil War, and the Sangamon remains a muddy stream that bears no commerce and turns few mill wheels. But the young merchant has justified remembrance of New Salem and the restoration of its scenes which was started last fall by the State of Illinois. The merchant's name was Lincoln. New Salemites called him Abe.

HAD it not been for the Sangamon, however, New Salem would probably have been long since forgotten. At the foot of the bluff where the village stood the river makes a sharp bend from west to north. Just below the bend there stood, in the winter of 1830-31, a mill powered by water diverted by a low dam flung across the stream. On the flood waters of the following spring a flatboat came down the river from near Springfield, laden with grain and meat and bound for the Illinois River, the Mississippi and the New Orleans market. In charge of it were John Hanks, John Johnson and Abe Lincoln, employees of Denton Offut, a trader who saw possibilities in river traffic from Central Illinois to New Orleans. Everything went well until the flatboat hung up on the dam at New Salem. In the two days necessary to clear the boat's crew made friends in the village. Then they went on downstream and in due time docked at New Orleans. Back in Illinois by midsummer, Hanks and Johnson had their own affairs to look after. Lincoln needed a job. Denton Offut offered it, perhaps at Lincoln's suggestion. Offut decided to build and stock a store at New Salem. Lincoln arrived in the town a second

everywhere. He fished and hunted. He talked politics. He even piloted the first—and last—steamboat that came up the Sangamon from Beardtown to Springfield.

With spring came another campaign for State officials. The Salem folk suggested that Lincoln would make a good Representative in Vandalia. He announced his candidacy. But the same week the Governor sent out a call for volunteers. The Black Hawk War had started.

LINCOLN, like other young Salemites, forgot politics for a time. He led the race to enlist, was chosen captain of the local company of militia and for several weeks rode up and down the Mississippi, seeing no Indians, taking part in no engagements and having quite a lark. Then in midsummer the "war" died down, the men were mustered out and Lincoln went back to New Salem and his neglected campaign. But it had been neglected too long. Despite a last-minute rally, Lincoln was defeated at the polls. Peter Cartwright, the preacher, went down to Vandalia as the Representative.

Meanwhile, the Offut store had, as Lincoln said, "petered out." If Lincoln were to have a job, he must make it himself. And now he wanted a job. He had begun to take note of that pretty girl over at the tavern, Rutledge's daughter Ann. Some of these days he'd be wanting a home of his own, and a home took money. So Captain Lincoln drew on his credit and bought a half interest in the Herndon & Berry store. But business there was not pressing. Lincoln borrowed a few law books and began to study. Then the patronage was doled out and he was named a deputy surveyor for the county. So between his law books, his store, his county job and the girl at the tavern he put in a busy winter. And when the next spring brought a change in the postmastership he added still another iron to his fire. He got that office, too.

Another year of this routine brought many changes, mental as well as physical. Lincoln was busy, but he wasn't getting anywhere. He knew it as well as anybody. And

when the hickories and the sumacs began to burst bud he took to walking by himself down along the bluff that overlooked the river. Off there to the southeast and the east the land was



LINCOLN TOWN OF SALEM WILL COME TO LIFE

Horner on Dedication Program
Thursday; Village Cabins Are
Restored; W. R. Hearst's Gift

Dedication of the restored village of Old Salem, Ill., where Abraham Lincoln lived for eight years and where he courted Ann Rutledge, his first love, whose death steeped him in sorrow, will take place Thursday afternoon at New Salem State Park, near Petersburg, Ill.

Headed by Governor Horner, state officials and thousands of students and lovers of Lincolnia are expected to attend. The ceremonies are in charge of Robert Kingery, acting director of the state department of public works and buildings, who has directed the restoration.

Village Saved

The preservation of scenes of Lincoln's young manhood is due to the fact that William Randolph Hearst has been a great admirer of the emancipator. In 1908 Mr. Hearst purchased the sixty-eight acres covering the site of the old village, which was well on its way to obliteration.

He presented the property to the state of Illinois and in 1919 the Legislature passed a bill accepting the gift and turning it into a state park.

Buildings Restored

Since then thirteen of the original log cabins and buildings of Old Salem have been restored, following extensive study and research over several years. The interiors have been equipped with furniture and utensils, some of which were originally in the village. The others are authentic and true to the period.

1933 Oct. 25-1/33

Dedication Tomorrow for New Salem As Re-Created

By KENDALL OLDS

United Press Staff Correspondent

New Salem, Ill., Oct. 25.—(UP)—

The re-created pioneer village of New Salem, where Abraham Lincoln's Illinois career began more than one hundred years ago, will be dedicated here tomorrow in impressive and elaborate ceremonies to which residents from all parts of

the state and Lincoln students from all parts of the nation have been invited.

A total of thirteen cabins have been built along the lines of the original log cabins that stood on the same plot when Lincoln resided here. The interiors of the cabins have been equipped with furniture and utensils some of which was originally in the village, the other being authentic and true to the period.

Gov. Horner is scheduled to deliver the principal address at the dedication ceremonies. Other speakers will include Frank E. Blade, representing the Old Salem Lincoln league, and Paul M. Angle, representing the Illinois State Historical society.

Logan Hay, Springfield, president of the Abraham Lincoln association, will preside, and music will be furnished by the Petersburg

high school band and the Lincoln Liberty chorus.

Two-Year Program

Rev. Grant Mason, pastor of the Petersburg Presbyterian church, will deliver the invocation, while the benediction will be recited by Rt. Rev. Msgr. M. A. Tarrent, chancellor of the Springfield Roman Catholic diocese and pastor of the Springfield Blessed Sacrament church.

Re-creation of the park as it was when Lincoln spent his first years in Illinois here completes a two-year program undertaken during the administration of former Gov. Louis L. Emmerson and completed during the present administration of Gov. Henry Horner.

It was in the spring of 1832 that Lincoln came to the village of New Salem and the atmosphere of the locality especially portions along the picturesque Sangamon river was credited with having much to do toward moulding his character.

At New Salem Lincoln became in turn, store clerk, postmaster, unsuccessful merchant, surveyor, steamboat pilot, army captain, and legislator. There, too, occurred his oft told romance with Ann Rutledge, the pretty daughter of a fav-

ern keeper and whose untimely death is said to have cast Lincoln into everlasting gloom.

New Salem Declines

Five years later Lincoln moved to Springfield, a full fledged lawyer. Within a few years a railroad was built through this section placing a station, not at New Salem, but at the settlement of Petersburg, in the valley about two miles to the north.

The place that had matured Lincoln did not long survive its cabins either were moved or allowed to rot away, and for many years the spot was a cow pasture.

New Salem, its history and its legends were not to be forgotten however. The descendants of its settlers, many of whom are to be found in this section to this day, constantly agitated for its restoration.

In 1906 William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, purchased sixty acres of the site and presented it to the Old Salem Chautauqua association.

In 1917 the Old Salem Lincoln league made some good temporary restorations of several cabins, and two years later the state accepted the deed to the Hearst tract and also acquired an additional 140

acres, thereby creating New Salem park.

Years of Research

After years of patient research on the part of various historians and architects, the work of reconstructing the log houses, stores and cabins was begun early this year.

Today the visitor finds New Salem restored to life and, according to Lincolnians, but little imagination is required for one to feel that he has been projected back into that long-ago time when the Civil war president was postmaster there.

Among the celebrities who have been asked to attend are:

Ida M. Tarbell, and Emmanuel Hertz, both of New York; Carl Sandburg, Eleanor Gridley, and Raymond Warren, all of Chicago; W. H. Townsend, Lexington, Ky., and Dr. Louis A. Warren, Fort Wayne, Ind.

To accommodate the thousands expected to attend, they will be conducted in small groups on a tour of the cabins by various Lincoln authorities.

NEW SALEM TO BE DEDICATED TO LINCOLN TODAY

Old Town Will Become Official State Park.

1933

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 25.—[Special.]
—The village of New Salem, restored to much the same condition it was a century ago when Abraham Lincoln walked its quiet lanes, will be dedicated as a state park tomorrow.

Gov. Henry Horner will present the restored village to the citizens of Illinois, and Thomas Reep of Petersburg, an official of the Old Salem Lincoln league, will present the furnishings, and the collection in which the league took a leading part.

Thirteen log cabins have been built on the site of the village, closely following descriptions of the town as it was when the youthful Lincoln arrived there in 1831.

The original logs of the Onstott Cooper shop, where Lincoln studied by light, have been placed. The Cooper shop stands at the extreme west end of the state park. Remnants of the Rutledge tavern, which was rebuilt a number of years ago, are being removed. The building was out of repair and one corner of it fell recently. This tavern will be reconstructed.

More to Be Rebuilt.

It is probable that twelve more buildings, including the combination saw and grist mill on the Sangamon river, will be rebuilt when funds are available.

The dedication tomorrow culminates a movement of many years to make New Salem a Lincoln shrine. It has been a state park since 1919, and appropriations have been made under Governors Emmerson and Horner for reconstruction.

New Salem, founded in 1829, enjoyed a few years of prosperity and then declined and by 1840 had practically disappeared. Lincoln lived there from 1831 to 1837, six of the most important years of his life. He became postmaster, an unsuccessful merchant, a steamboat pilot, a militia captain, and a member of the general assembly. There, too, his ill starred romance with Ann Rutledge developed.

Home of Lincoln's Young Manhood.

In New Salem Lincoln came under the influence of a conscientious schoolmaster who stimulated his interest in mathematics, grammar and literature. There he began the study of law.

On Jan. 4, 1918, the Old Salem Lincoln league was incorporated. On No. 17, 1932, the corner stone of the Lincoln Berry store was laid.

The village, it is asserted, looks much as it looked one hundred years ago. Furniture in the restored cabins is one hundred years old, trees have been transplanted, rail fences placed in the locations they were in Lincoln's age, covered wagons and ox carts restored along the main street.

No automobiles will be allowed tomorrow in the center of the 200 acre plot that now comprises the state park. Not a single thing modern or out of time is wanted. To preserve the furniture visitors will not be allowed in the buildings, but will view them through the doors and windows.

TO DEDICATE NEW SALEM RESTORATION

Governor To Be Speaker
Today At Scene Where
Lincoln Lived.

SHOPS REFURNISHED

A further step toward Illinois' objective of preserving Lincoln shrines will be marked at 2 o'clock this afternoon with dedication of thirteen restored buildings in the former village of New Salem, near Petersburg, where Abraham Lincoln lived from 1831 to 1837.

While the work has been financed through a legislative appropriation and the state will be in charge of the dedication, no small honor will go to citizens of the Petersburg community who have worked diligently toward this goal.

Descendants of New Salem residents of Lincoln's day will greet the thousands of visitors today at the doorways of dwellings and shops, the replicas of structures in which their forefathers lived and toiled.

Community Co-Operated.

Furnishings of the homes and shops have been made possible to a large degree through co-operation of the community in which it was but natural that these relics should be preserved. The state has expended untiring research so the restoration might be historically accurate.

Restoration was started under the administration of former Governor Louis L. Emmerson and has been carried on through the efforts of Governor Henry Horner, Acting Director Robert E. Kingery of the department of public works and buildings, and their aides.

Logan Hay, Springfield, president of the Abraham Lincoln association, will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Governor Henry Horner, who will present the restored village to the public; Frank E. Blane, representing the Old Salem Lincoln league, Petersburg; Homer Guck, representing William Randolph Hearst, donor of the original New Salem site, and Paul M. Angle, representing the Illinois State Historical society.

The Petersburg High school band and the Lincoln Liberty sextet will provide music. Rev. Grant Mason, Petersburg, will pronounce the invocation and Msgr. M. A. Tarrent, Springfield, will give the benediction.

Boy Scouts To Assist.

Petersburg Boy Scouts will assist the hosts and hostesses at the various cabins. Scouts of Greenville and Athens will direct parking. Eagle scouts of Springfield also will direct parking of automobiles and also will erect a tepee in the village as their headquarters, in keeping with the elimination of all things modern in the village. Edward Kalb will be the chief and Tex Hoit will act as Daniel Boone.

The following authorities and students of the life of the Great Emancipator have accepted invitations to be present at the ceremony: Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of Chicago, president of

the Illinois State Historical society; Dr. John Wesley Hill of Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Chancellor of Lincoln Memorial university; George A. Mahan of Hannibal, Mo., president of the Missouri State Historical society; Raymond Warren of Chicago, author of "The Prairie President" and other Lincoln works; Hon. Henry F. Rainey of Illinois, speaker of the national house of representatives; Dr. Louis A. Warren of Fort Wayne, Ind., director, the Lincoln Research foundation; former Supreme Court Justice Frank K. Dunn of Charleston, Ill.; Hon. John G. Oglesby of Oglesby, Ill., former lieutenant governor; L. J. Freese of Eureka, Ill., president of the Woodford County Historical society and Vern Joy of Centralia, Ill., editor, the Centralia Sentinel.

Ida Tarbell Sends Greeting.

In a letter addressed to acting Director Robert Kingery of the department of public works and buildings, Ida M. Tarbell, famous Lincoln biographer, wrote: "I have always felt that the most interesting monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln that could be erected would be a restored Salem. I have followed the effort to re-create the village with warm interest, and now that it is really done and you are about to turn it over to the state, I am deeply disappointed not to be able to be present at the ceremony. . . . But you have my hearty congratulations on the completion of this fine undertaking."

One of the last restorations to be made before the dedication was the digging out and equipping of the old well which supplied the merchants, Lincoln and Berry, with their drinking water. During the excavation an old oaken bucket and a stag's horn were unearthed. They probably had lain at the bottom of this well ever since Lincoln abandoned the store and career of general merchant.

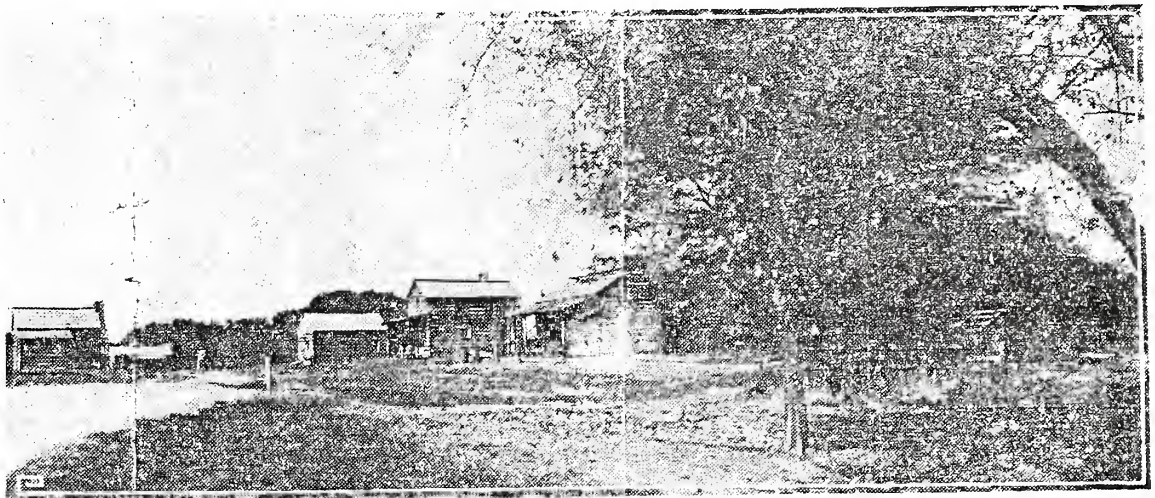
Groups will be conducted on a tour of the cabins, following the ceremonies, by Paul Angle, Dr. Benjamin P. Thomas, executive secretary of the Abraham Lincoln association; Robert Angle, Batterton Boeker, Joseph Booton and L. V. Crane.

Visitors will not be permitted to take their automobiles into the grounds but parking space will be provided at the foot of the bluff upon which the village is situated.



over

Reconstructed New Salem Will Be Dedicated Today



Abraham Lincoln as president is pictured above, left, from the original silhouette drawing by Raymond Warren, author and artist. The original is in the collection of Governor Carter. Above, is a general view of the restored New Salem village, dedication of which will take place this afternoon. The view looks west on Main street from the Lincoln and Berry restored buildings. At the right is a reproduction of "Little Abe Lincoln," another silhouette by Raymond Warren, which gives the artist's conception of Lincoln, the boy. The original is owned by the Kentucky State Historical Society.

Henry Horner, ardent Lincoln student, Centerville. The picture shows six of the thirteen restored buildings. The picture is owned by the Kentucky State Historical Society.

New Salem Lives Again as Shrine to Abraham Lincoln

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

New Salem State Park, Ill., Oct. 26. —[Special]—The pioneer village of New Salem, rebuilt as it stood one hundred years ago when Abraham Lincoln came here "as a piece of driftwood floating down the Sangamon," was dedicated today as the most significant of all the Lincoln shrines.

Thousands climbed the hill to the little town and huddled under trees and blankets or crowded the doorways of the thirteen reconstructed log cabins to escape the cold rain that fell during the ceremony.

Built with the loving fidelity of this community, with every cabin furnished in the authentic manner of that rude time, the visitors were able to look upon the same scenes, to sense something of the same environment, that formed the youth of Lincoln.

Must Have Stood in Doorway.

Many times, as they did today, he must have stood in the doorway of the Lincoln-Berry store, while the rain beat upon the low roof and the water dripped from the leaves of the spreading locust tree in the front yard, to look across the green at the Rutledge tavern or the house of Dr. John Allen, the most prosperous citizen in the village.

Perhaps, if they were steeped in Lincoln lore, they could recapture something of his moods. This was a rude place. Nature in generous beauty had spread a panorama of hill and trees and river, but Lincoln had lived too close to the soil to see all this. His memory was of hard work and a life of poverty and hardship. It was here that he met and loved Ann Rutledge and it was here after her death that he gazed at these same hills in desolation. It is said on cold and rainy days he grieved especially and spoke of her open grave nearby.

The village is a monument truly expressive of the man that went forth from it, just as the pyramids of Egypt are a reflection of that age of power and materialism.

Erected to Mold Lincoln.

The old town of Salem, Gov. Henry Horner said in his dedicatory address, "seems to have been erected by destiny to receive and mold the young Lincoln, and when it had performed this important function it seems to have folded its tent like the Arabs and silently stole away. This, perhaps, is a teleological point of view that would not find common acceptance, but the fact remains, as pointed out by the speakers today, that here the character of Lincoln was formed. He was the human product of his social environment as well as the medium for making effective great longings of the human soul that had been ineffective since the days of the eloquent peasant of the Nile valley."

Lincoln lived here for six years, from the age of 22 to 28. He slept in the lean-to back of the store. The old bed, with the rope springs, is there today. The calico for the women, the candy for the children, the plows and yokes and shovels for the men, have been put back on the shelves. The tools with which men and women

faced the early days of life in the westward march of the American civilization are on every hand, gathered by the citizens from their attics and barns, restored here forever, a gift to the state, not only as a monument to Lincoln but as a memorial of the people from whom he sprang.

Bears Message for People.

There seems to be nothing more to say about Lincoln, and yet this has been said. Gov. Horner, who is a deep student of Lincoln and the possessor of a noted collection of Lincolniana, found this place unique and bearing a message to the people of today.

"In this sanctified spot," he said, "during the brief moment of its his-

tory as the little old town of New Salem, Lincoln first voted; here he lounged and labored and studied and clerked, wrestled and joked and matured. Here he met his first love and endured the tragedy of her death. Here he met his first political defeat. Here he thought through many of the problems of life and prepared himself for his career in the world beyond New Salem.

"These rugged dwellings, these evidences of a crude, though sturdy civilization, surrounded as they are by the beauties of nature, seem to draw us even closer to this gigantic figure who loved his fellowmen so unselfishly. Here little children will come and gain a clearer insight into the Emancipator's soul. Here the patriot will come and the scholar and student and Lincoln lover to browse and dream and hope.

Fountain of Courage.

"If it is courage we need to face the future, it is courage that we shall find here. To take new heart and courage we have but to remember the trials that beset Lincoln here.

"It is now nearly seventy years since Abraham Lincoln was called to the place which God has reserved to the immortals. Vast social and economic changes have since occurred. Old governments have fallen, new governments have risen. The greatest armed conflict in the history of civilization has been fought. Yet this nation, solidified, unified, sanctified by the blood of the martyred Lincoln, has forged and will continue to forge steadily ahead, safe upon the foundations of that liberty and freedom for all that he gave his life to establish.

"These are days of reconstruction and 'the greatest good for the greatest number' shall guide the nation in the future. This site hallowed by the memory of Illinois' matchless Lincoln appeals to the citizens of Illinois to remain true forever to the traditions of his life."

Wander Through Cabins.

And so, after Logan Hay, president of the Abraham Lincoln association; Frank E. Elaine, representing the old Salem Lincoln league; Paul Angle, representing the Illinois State Historical association; Robert L. Kingery of the department of public works, and others had spoken, the visitors from afar and nearby wandered through the cabins and looked upon the work of the restorers. These people from the cities were gazing upon the relics

of a civilization which they had forgotten. They had never seen tallow candles, ox yokes, rope beds, hand sythes, gourds, muskets, andirons, except in antique shops. They might have been wondering over the dusty remains in a mummy case of 2,500 years ago. Or the potteries and crude weapons of the mound builders, who lived in these parts long before New Salem became a village by the old grist mill.

The Lincoln sextette sang a song about the deep river and God. These were Negro singers, come to add their offering at the feet of the Emancipator. A few members of the G. A. R. sat on the front rows until the rain drove them to cover.

Idea Flowered Long Ago.

New Salem turned out the Lincoln of that rough world anew, but the idea that flowered in the emancipation act was born in human consciousness long before this country was settled, as long ago as the black sand man, whose flexed remains were dug on the banks of the Illinois river a few years ago.

This was about 5,000 years. It came out of the Nile valley, drifted into Palestine on what seems like the winds of chance, the same sort of winds that carry the pollen of flowers into far fields. It came through Greece and through the words of one who lived in a little town in Galilee and finally to Lincoln. A deep river, indeed, as these colored folk said.

Crowds Attend Dedication Of Re-created New Salem

New Salem, Ill., Oct. 26—(UP)—Amid an environment reminiscent of a century ago, celebrities from all parts of the nation participated in the dedication here today of the re-created pioneer town of New Salem, in memory of Abraham Lincoln who rose to manhood in this community.

Thirteen log cabins, replicas of those that stood here more than 100 years ago, when Lincoln spent his first years in this state, gave this place, now designated as New Salem State Park, the appearance of a pioneer settlement.

In this atmosphere Gov. Henry Horner delivered the principal address of the elaborate and impressive ceremonies which ranged from speech making to a tour of inspec-

tion of the reproduced frontier settlement.

Other speakers included Frank E. Blane, representing the Old Salem Lincoln League, and Paul M. Angle, representing the Illinois State Historical Society. Logan Hay, Springfield, president of the Abraham Lincoln association, presided.

Invocation was recited by Rev. Grant Mason, pastor of the Petersburg Presbyterian church, while Rt. Rev. Msgr. M. A. Tarrent, chancellor of the Springfield Roman Catholic diocese and pastor of the Springfield Blessed Sacrament church, delivered the benediction.

Sketch Life of Lincoln.

Music and songs by the Petersburg high school band and the

Lincoln Liberty chorus filled the air before and after the formal dedicatory rituals.

The life of Lincoln as a young resident of New Salem, was commented upon by Governor Horner as well as other speakers.

It was in the spring of 1832 that Lincoln came to the village of New Salem and the surroundings of the locality especially portions along the picturesque Sangamon river, are credited with having a great deal to do with the moulding of his character.

In 1931, visions of a memorial at the site of New Salem by descendants of its settlers, were materialized and the state sponsored re-creation of the thirteen original log cabins.

With the dedication today, these cabins are almost exact reproductions of those that stood here over 100 years ago. The reconstructed cabins are equipped with furnishings of Lincoln's day and many of them contain furnishings that were contained in the original cabins.

These furnishings, authentic of the day they represent, were secured from Menard county residents, who had preserved the heirlooms.

To further the realism of the little reconstructed settlement, visitors touring the cabins following the ceremonies were greeted at each cabin by hosts and hostesses who, in the majority of instances, are direct descendants of the owners and occupants of the original.

The thousands of visitors as they toured the village found, for instance, at the Henry Onstott cabin, where Lincoln drafted plans for the town of Petersburg, a grandson and grand daughter of Onstott to welcome them.

At the reconstructed Beery and Lincoln store they found the grandson of William G. Greene, who was employed as a clerk by Lincoln, acting as host.

The William Clary "Grocery," famous as the hangout for the rough and ready "Clary boys," was in charge of two direct descendants of Clary.

Invited to attend today's dedication in addition to Publisher Hearst were Ida Tarbell, famous Lincoln writer, and Carl Sandburg, famous Lincoln poet.

Peoria Evening Star, Thurs. Oct. 26, 1933

OCTOBER 26, 1933.

NEW SALEM TO BE DEDICATED TO LINCOLN TODAY

Old Town Becomes a State Park.

(Picture on back page.)

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 25.—[Special.] —The village of New Salem, restored to much the same condition it was a century ago when Abraham Lincoln walked its quiet lanes, will be dedicated as a state park tomorrow.

Gov. Henry Horner will present the restored village to the citizens of Illinois, and Thomas Reep of Petersburg, an official of the Old Salem Lincoln league, will present the furnishings, and the collection in which the league took a leading part.

Thirteen log cabins have been built on the site of the village, closely following descriptions of the town as it was when the youthful Lincoln arrived there in 1831.

The original logs of the Onstott Cooper shop, where Lincoln studied by light, have been placed. The Cooper shop stands at the extreme west end of the state park. Remnants of the Rutledge tavern, which was rebuilt a number of years ago, are being removed. The building was out of repair and one corner of it fell recently. This tavern will be reconstructed.

More to Be Rebuilt.

It is probable that twelve more buildings, including the combination saw and grist mill on the Sangamon river, will be rebuilt when funds are available.

The dedication tomorrow culminates a movement of many years to make New Salem a Lincoln shrine. It has been a state park since 1919, and ap-

propriations have been made under Governors Emmerson and Horner for reconstruction.

New Salem, founded in 1829, enjoyed a few years of prosperity and then declined and by 1840 had practically disappeared. Lincoln lived there from 1831 to 1837, six of the most important years of his life. He became postmaster, an unsuccessful merchant, a steamboat pilot, a militia captain, and a member of the general assembly. There, too, his ill starred romance with Ann Rutledge developed.

Home of Lincoln's Young Manhood.

In New Salem Lincoln came under the influence of a conscientious schoolmaster who stimulated his interest in mathematics, grammar and literature. There he began the study of law.

On Jan. 4, 1918, the Old Salem Lincoln league was incorporated. On No. 17, 1932, the corner stone of the Lincoln Berry store was laid.

The village, it is asserted, looks much as it looked one hundred years ago. Furniture in the restored cabins is one hundred years old, trees have been transplanted, rail fences placed in the locations they were in Lincoln's age, covered wagons and ox carts restored along the main street.

No automobiles will be allowed tomorrow in the center of the 200 acre plot that now comprises the state park. Not a single thing modern or out of time is wanted. To preserve the furniture visitors will not be allowed in the buildings, but will view them through the doors and windows.

ILLINOIS DEDICATES REBUILT NEW SALEM

*Village by the Sangamon Where
Lincoln Kept Store Becomes
a Shrine to Him.*

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW SALEM STATE PARK, Ill.,
Oct. 26.—The pioneer village of New Salem, rebuilt as it stood a hundred years ago when Abraham Lincoln came here as a "piece of driftwood floating down the Sangamon," was dedicated today as another shrine to the emancipator.

Thousands climbed the hill above the river to the hamlet and huddled under trees and blankets or crowded the doorways of the thirteen reconstructed log cabins to escape the cold rain that fell during the ceremony.

"The old town of Salem," Governor Horner said in his dedicatory address, "seems to have been erected by destiny to receive and mold the young Lincoln, and when it had performed this important function it seems to have folded its tent like the Arabs and silently stolen away."

After speeches by Logan Hay, president of the Abraham Lincoln Association; Frank E. Blaine of the old Salem Lincoln League, Paul Angle of the Illinois State Historical Association and Robert E. Kingery of the Department of Public Works, a sextet of Negroes sang a spiritual about the deep river and God. A few members of the Grand Army of the Republic had seats of honor.

Then the visitors wandered through the cabins and looked upon relics of long ago—tallow candles, ox yokes, rope beds, hand scythes, gourds, muskets, andirons, spits, cranes and kettles.

Gazing back as they departed, they saw the Lincoln-Berry store, the rain dripping from the eaves of the low roof; the home of Dr. John Allen, the most prosperous citizen of old Salem; the Rutledge Tavern and, not far away, the grave of Ann Rutledge, whose friendship meant so much to the life of Abraham Lincoln.

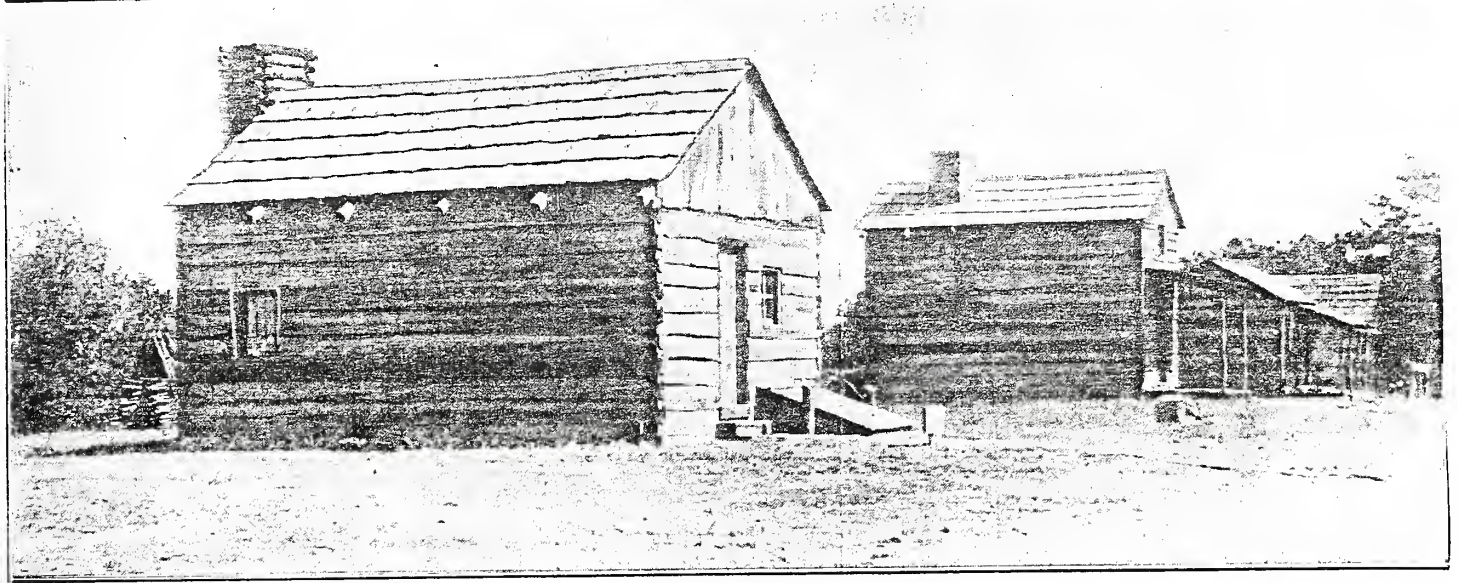
Relic of Old Salem Escapes Capitol Fire

Springfield, Ill., July 12. (INS).—The metal gold sign of Dr. F. Regnier, physician at Old Salem when Abraham Lincoln lived there, today was found to have escaped the fire which gutted the south wing of the state house Sunday. The sign is considered priceless by collectors.

It was found locked in the vault of a sign shop here, which was to reproduce it for use on one of the buildings in the state's program of reconstructing Old Salem as it was in Lincoln's day. The work was to have been done behind lock and key.

Given Star
7-12-33

Restored Cabins in Lincoln Village of New Salem to Be Dedicated



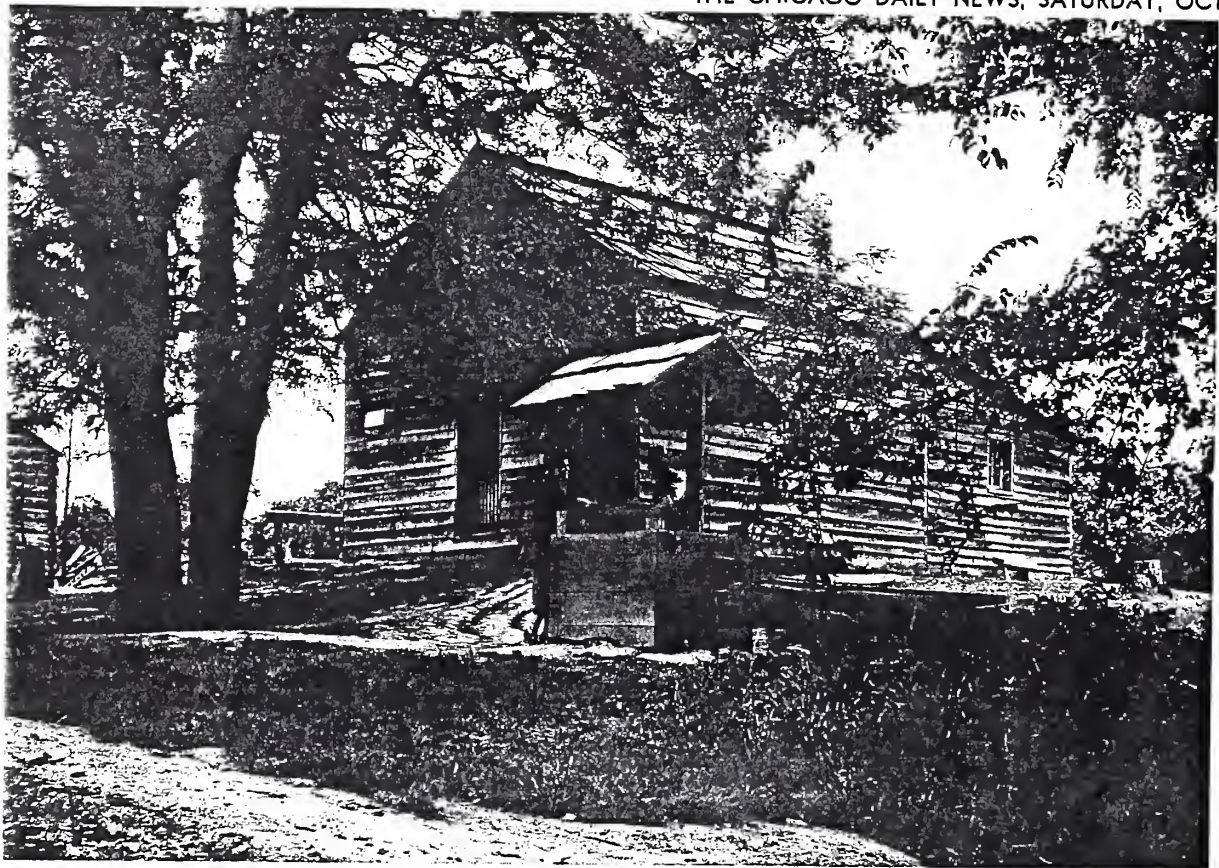
(TRIBUNE Photo.)

RESTORED VILLAGE OF NEW SALEM WHERE LINCOLN SPLIT RAILS IS READY FOR DEDICATION BY GOV. HORNER THIS WEEK.
The main street of the partially restored village of New Salem, where Abraham Lincoln began his public career. The restored cabins, from left to right, are: Dr. Francis Regnier's home and office, Samuel Hill's residence, Hill-McNamar store, and the Berry-Lincoln store and tavern. The townsite, now a state park of about 200 acres, is to be dedicated this week.

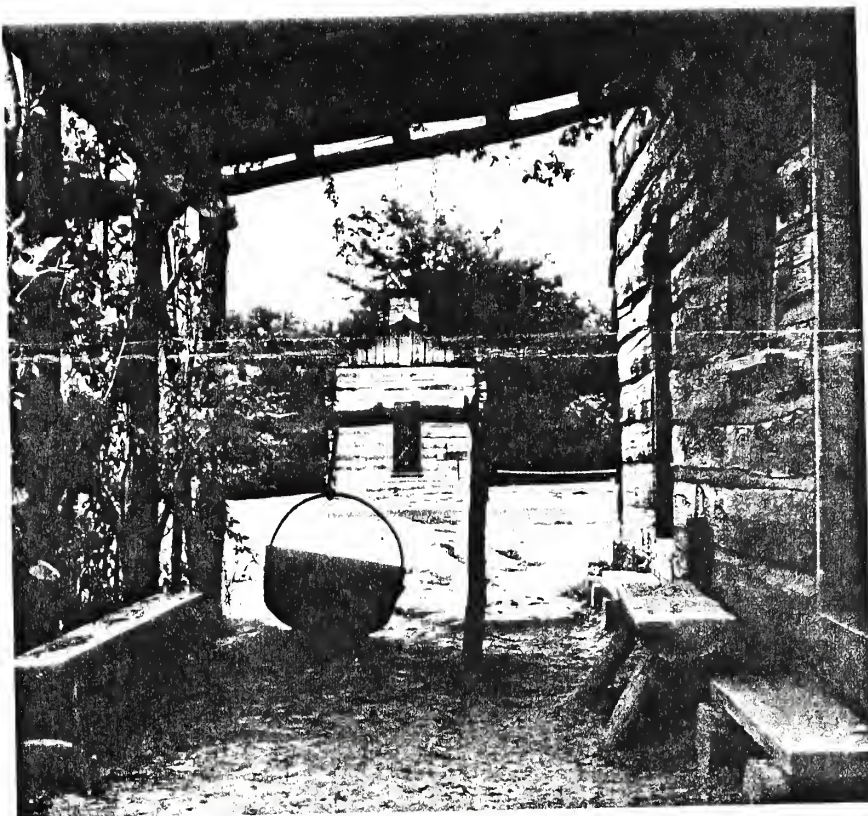
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THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1908

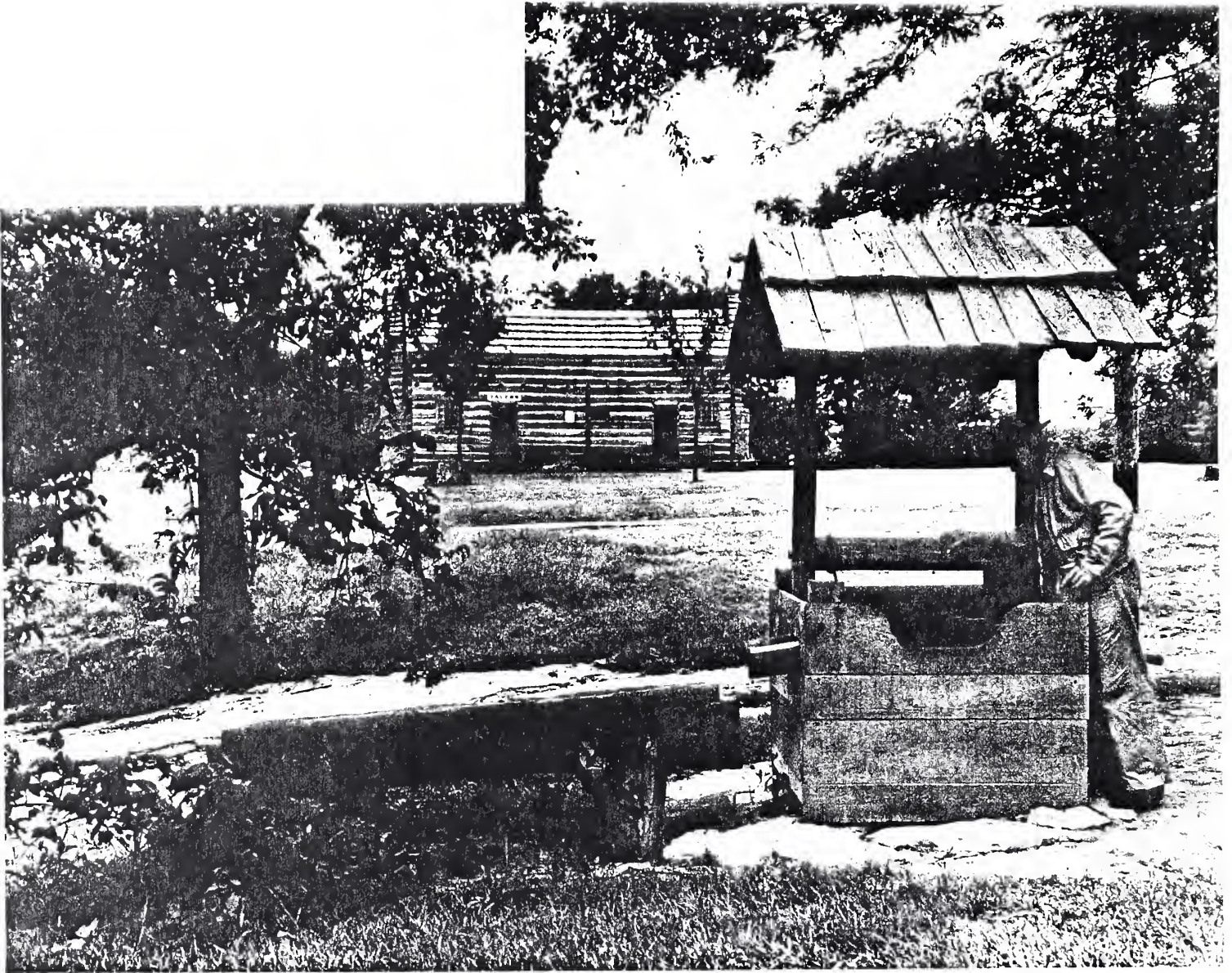


LINCOLN HAD UPS AND DOWNS IN BUSINESS
Under a spreading locust tree in the rebuilt memorial town stands the likeness of the Berry-Lincoln store, which went bankrupt, due to Berry's fondness for liquor.



AN IRON KETTLE ADORNS THE MARTIN WADDELL HOME

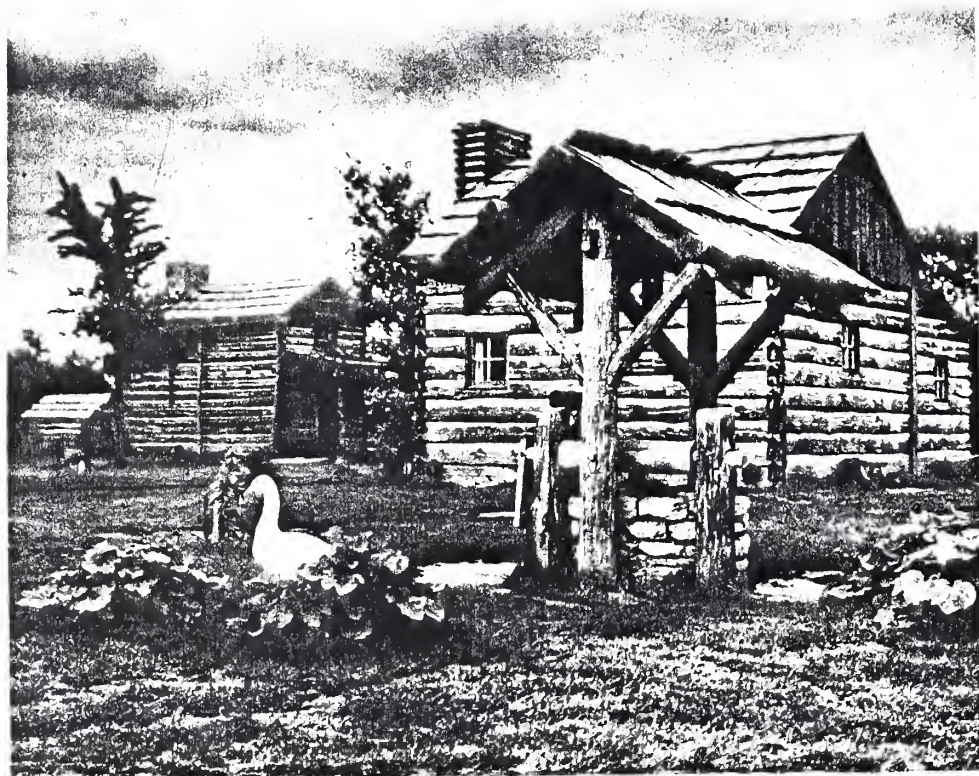
The two-room cabin in the foreground was the residence of New Salem's hatter, who fabricated pioneer headgear from furs or from wool. The house had a puncheon floor, with wooden locks and hinges.



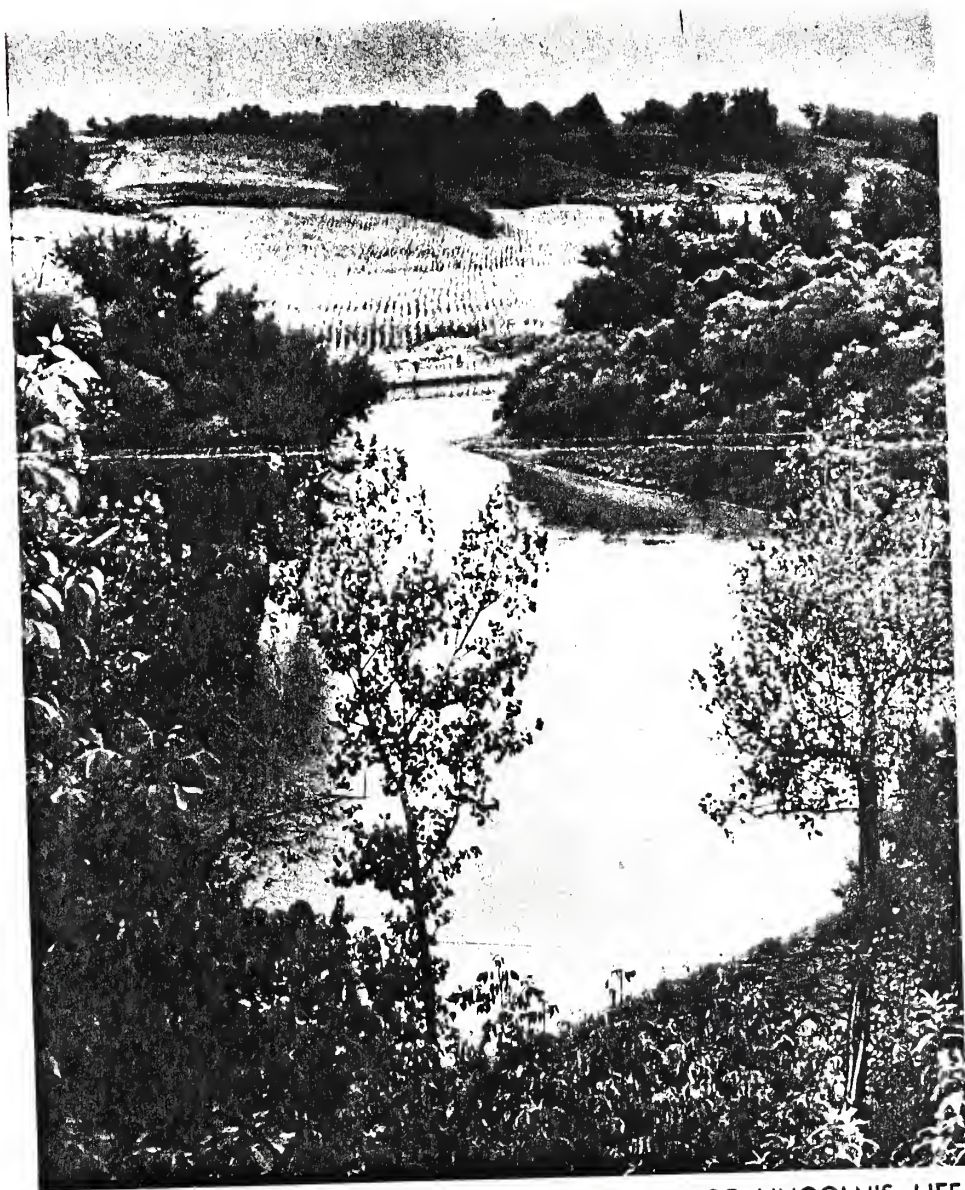
A SCENE SUCH AS THIS GREETED THE EYES OF THE YOUTHFUL LINCOLN BEFORE THE BLACK HAWK WAR
The Great Emancipator was a young man of 22 when he settled in New Salem. In this picture of the reconstructed village appears the Lincoln well, and beyond it the Rutledge Tavern, built by James Rutledge, one of the town's founders and father of Ann Rutledge, remembered as Lincoln's first love. The cabin, built in 1828, later was enlarged to accommodate the guests.



THE STORE WHERE "HONEST ABE" WORKED AS A CLERK
Among New Salem's treasures is the reproduction of the Offut store, which was built in 1831 with the assistance of the great Rail Splitter. Lincoln slept in the rear room and took his meals with the Herndon family.



HOME OF NEW SALEM PIONEER WHO WAS A FOUNDER OF PETERSBURG
The transient nature of the early population is recalled by Peter Lukins' house (right), who sold his home and shoemaker's shop to Alexander Ferguson and moved two miles down the Sangamon to help found the Menard county seat.

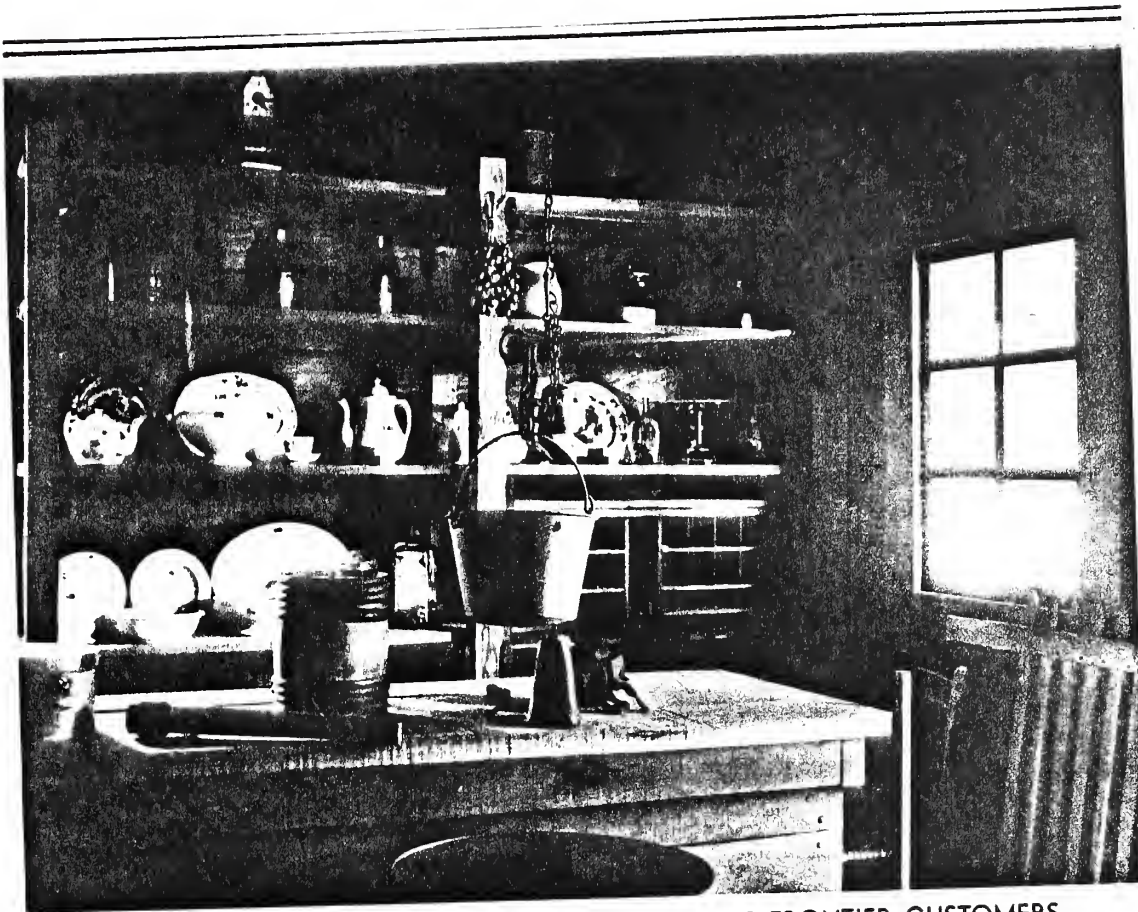


WHERE TRIFLING INCIDENT CHANGED COURSE OF LINCOLN'S LIFE
A New Salem view of the Sangamon River at a point where the future President's flatboat was stuck on a dam, after which the tall frontiersman decided to make the place his home.



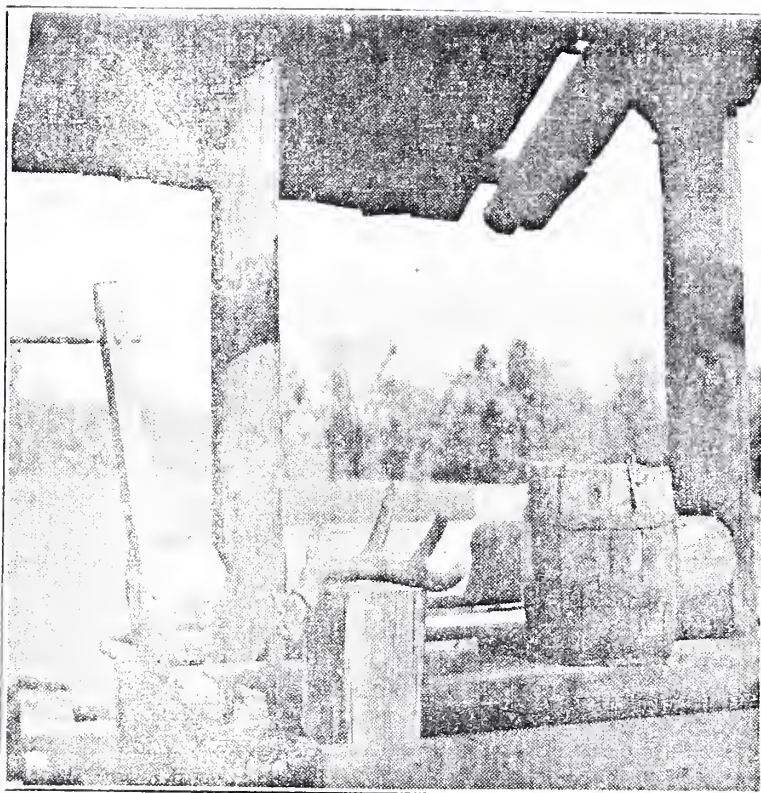
"MAIN STREET" IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS MORE THAN 100 YEARS AGO

At the left is Samuel Hill's house, New Salem's only two-story building, put up in 1835; beyond it is the store built in 1829 by Mr. Hill and McNeil, whose real name was McNamar. Next is the Berry-Lincoln store; in the right foreground is Peter Lukins' house, which had a lean-to used as a shoemaker's shop.



WHERE LINCOLN SERVED HIS FRONTIER CUSTOMERS

Hardly as neat as this modern glimpse was the original interior view of the Berry-Lincoln store, which had a stock in trade of groceries, crockery, dress goods, ox yokes, hardware and other sundries, as well as whisky.



DEDICATE RESTORED OLD SALEM TODAY. Old time well as rebuilt in the Illinois village where Abraham Lincoln resided. The village, which now comprises twelve cabins, will be dedicated today by Gov. Horner.

A LINCOLNESQUE MEMORIAL

Little Pioneer Illinois Village, With Its Rough-Hewn Cabins, Appears More Typical of Emancipator Than Marble Piles—One Who Has Visited Many Shrines Is Struck By the Beauty and Simplicity of the One At New Salem.

(James L. Wright In Kansas City Star.)

AT New Salem, Ill., atop a great hill o'erlooking the muddy waters of the Sangamon River, winding listlessly through verdant growths along its banks, the true spirit of Abraham Lincoln, the rail-splitter, the rough-and-tumble wrestler, but the gentle wooer of Ann Rutledge, has been recaptured.

There the real character of Lincoln has been mirrored truly for posterity—not by a marble edifice such as houses the Kentucky log cabin in which he was born, not by an ornate, expensive marble structure such as is his tomb in Springfield, not by a \$2,000,000 memorial such as that in Washington with its heroic marble figure, carved in purest white by Daniel Chester French, but in rough-hewn log cabins with chinked walls.

It has been my good fortune to visit all of the elaborate memorials to Lincoln mentioned, to study the truly wonderful marble face of Lincoln by Gutzon Borglum in the rotunda of the Capitol, to look at many of the portraits of him in Federal and State buildings and art galleries, but never have I felt such an emotional surge as I did when I trod the same ground that he trod 109 years ago, stopped at the same spring where he stopped, wandered along the single street of the crude frontier village as he had wandered.

Solitude, the solitude of the countryside in early summer, a sort of wistful sadness even in the notes of the birds in the trees. It seemed to typify Lin-

coln. It was there he spent sorrowfully-happy hours with Ann Rutledge, his real sweetheart. There they had walked and talked together. There he won and lost her. Two miles away she sleeps, her grave marked by a huge granite rock. A little American flag flutters from its stick, stuck in the ground. On the stone these words of Edgar Lee Masters are carved:

I am Ann Rutledge who sleeps
beneath these weeds,
Beloved in life of Abraham
Lincoln,

Wedded to him not through union,
But through separation.
Bloom forever, O republic
From the dust of my bosom.

But the dead really live again in New Salem. The town has been restored as it was when a thriving frontier village of twenty-five log cabins of square hewn logs. There is the store in which Lincoln was a partner and failed. His name is above the door. Next to it, with a much better stock of plows, clothing and groceries, is the store of his successful competitor, the store in which Lincoln clerked and later became postmaster after he had failed in his own enterprise.

Nearby is the cooperage shop, where Lincoln slept on the shavings, where he studied in the dim light to bring himself out of his humble station, to lay the foundation that was to make him a leader of a great Nation during the most troublous days of its history. The hard life he led there was typified in the crude surroundings.

New Salem in early summer is beautiful. From the hillside there are long rolling stretches of luxurious green. Wild roses grow everywhere. The flowers of the countryside peek from the greensward. But winter, cruel and cold, must follow, and Lincoln's life was mostly winter. So, while one stands in the little village, even on a beautiful, sunny Sunday, one's mind quickly jumps from spring to winter.

It was in New Salem that Lincoln spent his young manhood, the years between 22 and 28, and it was there that he met his first political defeat, when he ran for the State Legislature, but it was there that he showed his great capacity for development. It was there that he had to fight the boys from Clary's corners, it was there he had to fight for his education and his very existence, for New Salem has been called Lincoln's alma mater.

You get the feel of all this instinctively, as you walk from the bend in the river where Ann Rutledge's father had a mill. It was intended to be a combination grist and planing mill, but in those days the pioneers pictured the sluggish Sangamon as a navigable stream that would carry commerce to and fro. But after a few years the town's life ebbed. It fell into decay. Most of its inhabitants moved to a new frontier town, the town where Ann Rutledge was buried.

The chinking fell from the logs. Those sturdy logs decayed and crumbled. The town, after the way of many other frontier towns, disappeared. But three years ago its restoration was started, not as an elaborate, unreal memorial to Lincoln, but as a true reproduction of the village in which he lived. There is only one modern building in it, a square stone structure that is the Lincoln mu-

seum, but it is sufficiently remote from the village itself to save any jarring note.

West Salem, Ill., to Celebrate Today Centenary of Lincoln as Postmaster

WEST SALEM, Ill., Feb. 11 (AP)—Here on the wooded banks of the Sangamon river, where Abraham Lincoln started the public career that carried him to immortality, the great emancipator will be honored on the anniversary of his birth tomorrow.

It was 100 years ago that the women of old West Salem, then a teeming mill town, rebelled because the local postmaster permitted their anxiously awaited mail to remain untouched while he served whiskey to customers. They circulated petitions for his removal. Lincoln got the job, a cornerstone of his temple of statesmanship.

Descendants of these hardy pioneer women tomorrow will attend the unveiling of a bust of old West Salem's most famous postmaster by Carl B. Chandler, noted Lincoln authority, at the Old Salem state park. The bust was sculptured by Madeline Masters Stone, who completed the work shortly before her death. Mrs. Stone was the sister of Edgar Lee Masters, author of "Lincoln the Man," a book which most West Salem folk label a slander on Lincoln.

That Lincoln should have been given his start in public life because of liquor is a strange quirk of circumstance but that is the story confirmed in West Salem. In 1833, Old West Salem had a postmaster named Samuel Hill, who ran the postoffice in connection with a saloon. The story telling and whiskey were good in those days and letters addressed to women were unimportant to the hard living rail splitters. Notwith-

standing the fact that Lincoln was not an "administration man," the women opened a campaign for removal of Postmaster Hill. A petition was started and so many signed for Lincoln that he was appointed.

Lincoln and his tall, commodious hat became an ambulatory postoffice. At any time of the day, no matter what the whims of weather, Lincoln went out of his way to carry the mail. Instead of leaving it at the postoffice, he delivered it personally regardless of distance when he knew some one was waiting for it. By agreement with his customers, he was permitted to open and read all newspapers and periodicals.

It was a picture that the pioneers of that day often drew of the tall, gangling postmaster walking over the countryside, reading intently as he covered the miles.

Lincoln Made Postmaster To Dry Up Town Postoffice

Today West Salem, Illinois, Will Unveil Bust of Man Who Read Their Ancestors' Mail As He Delivered It to Them

WEST SALEM, Ill., Feb. 11 (AP)—Here on the wooded banks of the Sangamon river, where Abraham Lincoln started the public career that carried him to immortality, the great emancipator will be honored on the anniversary of his birth tomorrow.

It was 100 years ago that the women of old West Salem, then a teeming mill town, rebelled because the local postmaster permitted their anxiously awaited mail to remain untouched while he dispensed whiskey to thirsty men. They circulated petitions for his removal. Lincoln was given the job, a cornerstone of his temple of statesmanship.

Memorial's Background

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The Picture

Lincoln and his tall, commodious hat became an ambulatory post office. At any time of the day, no matter the whims of weather, Lincoln went out of his way to carry

Lincoln's Face

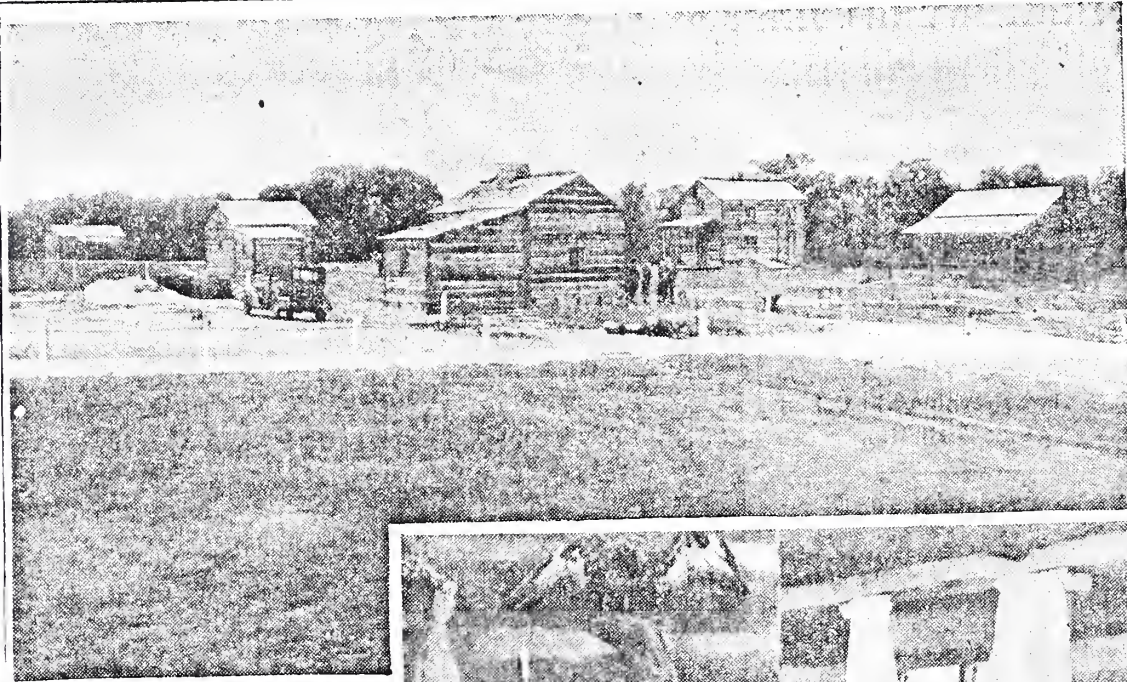
CHICAGO, Feb. 11 (AP)—A man who knows Lincoln told today of his posthumous friendship with the martyred President. Lorado Taft, noted sculptor, is the man. His statue of Abraham Lincoln at Urbana, Ill., is considered one of the best.

He sat in his studio, propped a bronze cast of Lincoln's life mask before him: "Admirably adapted for sculpture," he said. "Next to Washington, the most modeled man of the nation. Rugged strength is apparent in the face. Rugged strength and tenderness. A wonderful and not so common combination. The mouth is genial, kindly, yet powerful. There is no suggestion of a sneer about the nose—the bane of sculptors. The eyes—deep set under craggy brows. Mental capability is inherent in the face. But every line points to his two outstanding attributes—strength and tenderness."

Taft touched the wart on the mask's left cheek.

"That," he said, "must have been a nuisance in shaving."

he knew someone was waiting for it. By agreement with his customers, he was permitted to open and read all newspapers and periodicals. It was a picture that the pioneers of that day often drew—of the tall, gangling postmaster walking over the country—the mail. Instead of leaving it at the post office, he delivered it personally regardless of distance when side, reading intently as he covered the miles.



Times Wide World Photos.

WHERE A NOTABLE POLITICAL CAREER BEGAN.

New Salem, Ill., Now a State Park, Has Been Reconstructed as It Was When Abraham Lincoln Entered Politics There. The Great Emancipator Was Postmaster, Deputy Surveyor, Storekeeper and Law Student in What Was Then Called Old Salem, and There He Courted Ann Rutledge. Above, Some of the Cabins, With the Lincoln-Berry Store at the Right. Below, Interior View of the Store, With Lincoln's Desk.

New Salem Will Live Again May 14

Homes To Be Occupied By League Members.

New Salem state park will live again during the visit of national park conference members to the village on May 14 when reconstructed homes and stores of Abraham Lincoln's youth will be occupied for the day by members of the Petersburg's Old Salem league, dressed in frontier costumes and carrying on the activities that made up daily life in the village.

Spinning wheels will turn, weaving shuttles will fly back and forth, fires will burn again in fireplaces, anvils will ring in the village smithy and even the arts of candle moulding, soap making and wool carding will be revived.

Workers at the Petersburg craft shop who have spent the last three years mastering household crafts of New Salem days will lend their efforts toward complete recreation of the original scene.

The one day revival of New Salem activities is part of a program to entertain state and national park specialists at an Illinois-Indiana meeting of the national group commemorating twenty years of park service.

The conference will open at Starved Rock state park on May 12 and continue there through Monday. Following the New Salem visit, the park specialists, representing every state in the union, will visit the Lincoln tomb and Lincoln home in Springfield before driving to Indiana to complete their conference with sessions at Turkey Run state park, McCormick's Creek state park and Spring Mill state park.

'LINCOLN VILLAGE' AN UNUSUAL MEMORIAL

Town of New Salem, Ill., Has
Been Faithfully Recon-
structed.

Among the many Lincoln memorials which have been built, one of the most impressive is perhaps "Lincoln Village," or the town of New Salem, Ill., 20 miles northwest of Springfield, the State capital.

Abraham Lincoln came to New Salem in 1831 and resided there until the spring of 1837, when he left for Springfield to practice law. He left for a time to serve in the Black Hawk War, returning to spend the following years in preparing himself for his career. At New Salem, he met Ann Rutledge.

Visitors to New Salem today see the entire village as it appeared during the years Abraham Lincoln lived there. Following the winding footpaths along the dirt road, leading from one log cabin past others to the central commons across which the Berry-Lincoln store and Rutledge tavern face each other, it is difficult to believe that just beyond the hill is a modern concrete highway.

Each building is built upon the exact site of the original, and each is an authentic reproduction of its predecessor. So faithful has the reconstruction been done that few visitors can distinguish between the original building which housed Henry Onstott's cooperage, and the rebuilt Onstott home next door. The cabins are furnished as they originally appeared, even to the stocks of merchandise on the shelves of the store operated by Abraham Lincoln.

In Springfield, Ill., are the Lincoln home and tomb, which annually attract thousands of visitors from all over the world to pay homage to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

The white square frame building at the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets in Springfield looks like many another of the older well-kept homes in the city. Only the flagpole at the corner, and the bronze plaque near the gate give any indication that it is different from the rest.

This, the only home ever owned by Abraham Lincoln, is preserved as a memorial, with many of the original furnishings actually used by the Lincoln family during their occupancy.

In Oak Ridge Cemetery, on the north edge of town, is the Lincoln tomb, its marble shaft rising high above the base which holds the sarcophagus where rests the ashes of Abraham Lincoln.

THE PEORIA STAR, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1933

DEDICATE RESTORED NEW SALEM MAY 7

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11.—(UP)—Restoration of the town of New Salem where Abraham Lincoln clerked in the village grocery store and also served as postmaster, will be marked with ceremonious dedicatory exercises on May 7, it was announced by Robert Kingery, Chicago, acting director of the state department of public works and buildings here today. The date will mark the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's commission as postmaster at New Salem.

Kingery also disclosed that plans are underway to have the United States post office department designate New Salem as a post office on that date and to issue a memorial stamp for the occasion. If official approval is given for reopening the old post office, an impersonation of Lincoln distributing mail is planned.

Tentative plans for the dedication provide for Gov. Henry Horner, a Lincoln student, to dedicate the restored village.

Work of completing the restoration is progressing with foundations of thirteen log cabins already laid. Oak logs used in building the cabins are being hauled from Paris to a treatment plant where they are glazed and notched before being run through a preservative process. The logs will be set up and fitted so that when they are delivered to New Salem they will be ready to be put in place.

English Bros. Hew Logs in Indiana for Rebuilding of Old Salem-Lincoln Village

in Indiana
**Champaign Firm Begins Work of Making Replica
Of Famous Landmark in Illinois**

Hewing of the logs to be used in rebuilding Old Salem, has started in Terre Haute, Ind., English Bros., Champaign contractors, said Monday. The local firm was awarded the \$50,000 contract for the rebuilding some time ago.

All foundations for the buildings have been completed. It is expected the work will be completed by about May 1.

The former village, under English Bros.' supervision, will be rebuilt exactly as it was when Abraham Lincoln was appointed

postmaster, and received his start in public life.

By a peculiar quirk, Lincoln was given his start because of liquor. In 1833, old West Salem had a postmaster named Samuel Hill, who ran the postoffice in connection with a saloon. Women of the community rebelled when Hill allowed the mail to wait—while he served liquor.

Petitions were started requesting Hill's removal and Lincoln's appointment. Subsequently, Lincoln became West Salem's postmaster.

*Champaign News-Gazette
Feb 13th 1933 For Dr Blakeslee*

IN OLD SALEM

The Little Illinois Village on the Sangamon, Long Ago Fallen in Ruins and Only Now Being Restored, Was the Place Where Lincoln Entered Political Life

By HAL BORLAND

IN THE spring of 1833 a group of log buildings on a bluff north of the Sangamon River, twenty miles northwest of Springfield, Ill., sheltered hopes of future greatness. Its people called the settlement New Salem, and they were given to boasting over their neighboring villages. For one thing, they held a strategic position on the river, which they were convinced would soon be an important channel of water commerce. For another, they had the best cockpit in the district. For a third, they had the first postoffice in the county. And for a final boast they had a young merchant who was the best wrestler and rough-and-tumble fighter in many a mile.

Most of those boasts proved idle. New Salem fell into ruin and decay long before the Civil War, and the Sangamon remains a muddy stream that bears no commerce and turns few mill wheels. But the young merchant has justified remembrance of New Salem and the restoration of its scenes which was started last fall by the State of Illinois. The merchant's name was Lincoln. New Salemites called him Abe.

HAD it not been for the Sangamon, however, New Salem would probably have been long since forgotten. At the foot of the bluff where the village stood the river makes a sharp bend from west to north. Just below the bend there stood, in the winter of 1830-31, a mill powered by water diverted by a low dam flung across the stream. On the flood waters of the following spring a flatboat came down the river from near Springfield, laden with grain and meat and bound for the Illinois River, the Mississippi and the New Orleans market. In charge of it were John Hanks, John Johnson and Abe Lincoln, employes of Denton Offut, a trader who saw possibilities in river traffic from Central Illinois to New Orleans. Everything went well until the flatboat hung up on the dam at New Salem. In the two days necessary to clear the boat's crew made friends in the village. Then they went on downstream and in due time docked at New Orleans. Back in Illinois by midsummer, Hanks and Johnson had their own affairs to look after. Lincoln needed a job. Denton Offut offered it, perhaps at Lincoln's suggestion. Offut decided to build and stock a store at New Salem.

Lincoln arrived in the town a second time in August, 1832, ahead of Offut, who was bringing in the merchandise. Young Lincoln—he was just past twenty-two—found the town's interest centered in the election only a few days off. He had never yet voted, but he could talk politics, and he did. As a result he was chosen assistant clerk of elections, cast his first ballot and became a Salemite "for sure."

THE Offut store, of which Lincoln was made manager and entire clerical force, had little business. Salem already had more stores than the trade warranted. So young Lincoln found time for many ventures that must have required more than the usual backwoods community leisure. He made friends

everywhere. He fished and hunted. He talked politics. He even piloted the first—and last—steamboat that came up the Sangamon from Beardtown to Springfield.

With spring came another campaign for State officials. The Salem folk suggested that Lincoln would make a good Representative in Vandalia. He announced his candidacy. But the same week the Governor sent out a call for volunteers. The Black Hawk War had started.

LINCOLN, like other young Salemites, forgot politics for a time. He led the race to enlist, was chosen captain of the local company of militia and for several weeks rode up and down the Mississippi, seeing no Indians, taking part in no engagements and having quite a lark. Then in midsummer the "war" died down, the men were mustered out and Lincoln went back to New Salem and his neglected campaign. But it had been neglected too long. Despite a last-minute rally, Lincoln was defeated at the polls. Peter Cartwright, the preacher, went down to Vandalia as the Representative.

Meanwhile, the Offut store had, as Lincoln said, "petered out." If Lincoln were to have a job, he must make it himself. And now he wanted a job. He had begun to take note of that pretty girl over at the tavern, Rutledge's daughter Ann. Some of these days he'd be wanting a home of his own, and a home took money. So Captain Lincoln drew on his credit and bought a half interest in the Herndon & Berry store. But business there was not pressing. Lincoln borrowed a few law books and began to study. Then the patronage was doled out and he was named a deputy surveyor for the county. So between his law books, his store, his county job and

the girl at the tavern he put in a busy winter. And when the next spring brought a change in the postmastership he added still another iron to his fire. He got that office, too.

Another year of this routine brought many changes, mental as well as physical. Lincoln was busy, but he wasn't getting anywhere. He knew it as well as anybody. And

when the hickories and the sumacs began to burst bud he took to walking by himself down along the bluff that overlooked the river. Off there to the southeast and the east the land was reawakening. The fields were already green. In a few more weeks the trees would be out in full leaf. Nature was getting ahead, going somewhere. There was life and growth even in the mud beneath his boots. Salem, there behind him, was stagnant.

He announced himself as a candidate for Representative. This time he flung himself into the campaign wholeheartedly. He rode, drove or walked to every farmhouse and village in the district. He debated and he declaimed in public. He promised and he criticized. He kissed babies and he petted dogs. And when the votes were counted this time he had his satisfaction. Abe Lincoln had been elected to office, a Representative to the State capital.



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Visitors to New Salem See Restored Village Where Lincoln Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERSBURG, Ill., Feb. 12—Visitors to near-by New Salem today saw the beginnings of the restoration of the Rutledge Tavern. It was here that Abraham Lincoln often spent his evenings during his early twenties, here that he ate his meals served by the tavern keeper's daughter, Ann, to whom he later became engaged.

The work of laying the store foundation for the copy of the tavern is being done by a group of men, to whom employment is as welcome as it was to the young Mr. Lincoln when he became deputy land surveyor after his "store winked out"—for this work is being done by a corps of CWA workers.

Before work on the tavern was begun, 13 reproductions of log houses and shops had been constructed by the State of Illinois which has undertaken a complete and identical recreation of the village of Salem—wherein Lincoln preceded his election to the United States Presidency by working as a store clerk, becoming captain in a Black Hawk volunteer company, owning in partnership a store, acting as postmaster being elected to the State Legislature, studying law and becoming

land surveyor. Furnishings for these cabins—some originals and many reproductions—are authentic.

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CWA RESTORES LINCOLN SITES

Old Salem Rebuilt as Unique Memorial

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—(UP)—Rehabilitation of historical sites and buildings in the state, a long visualized objective of Illinois historians, has gained impetus with creation of the civil works administration.

At least two projects already are being carried through to completion. One is the reconstruction of the pioneer town of New Salem as a unique memorial to Abraham Lincoln, who grew to manhood there.

The other, on which work just recently started, is the restoration of the old Illinois state capitol building at Vandalia, where Lincoln first served in the legislature. Both projects are being carried out through the CWA.

13 Log Cabins

At New Salem 13 log cabins, replicas of those on the site a century ago, recently were dedicated by Gov. Henry Horner. The ritual climaxed a movement carried on by the state to reconstruct the frontier town. The work now has been taken over by the CWA.

Current work at this site consists of construction of a parking space near the rebuilt town and the completion of several more cabins. Isolation of a museum, the only modern structure at the site, later will be accomplished by transplanting a grove of trees around it.

Old Capitol Museum

A tentative program also has been outlined for the creation of the old state capitol building of Springfield into another museum.

The building now is being used as a county courthouse. It was on this site that Lincoln delivered his famous speech in which he said "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

There are numerous other historical spots that have come into prominence since the restoration program was begun and it is possible that many of these will be turned into museums and parks.

One such project is an edifice at Bloomington where Lincoln delivered his "lost speech" marking the turning point in Illinois' pre-Civil war political history.

Christian Science Monitor Feb 12-1934

Era of Lincoln Continues By Reconstruction as His Meaning Grows With Time

Illinois Builds Copy of Rutledge Tavern at New
Salem, and Old State Capitol at Vandalia
Where He Began Great Career

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 12—A poor boy of the frontier, born 125 years ago on a farm so poor his father found it hard to make a living, was commemorated today through the nation as Abraham Lincoln's birthday anniversary again recurred.

In this time when values have become truer, many turned in thought today to the one-room log cabin birthplace of the President, with a keener understanding that character and noble achievement are not confined to pleasant circumstances, but may be nurtured in the most unpromising soil.

The historic pioneer cabin in the backwoods, now encased in stately granite at Lincoln's birthplace in Kentucky, drew thither today the eyes of millions of school children. It stood as a beacon, both as a symbol of Lincoln's humbleness and humanity, and as a promise of immense possibilities to all children.

His Meaning Multiplies

Lincoln's meaning to America continues to multiply. A strange contrast between the fame of the man who stood for freedom and principle and his great opponent who stood for compromise was brought out here last summer during the Chicago World's Fair. Within the fairgrounds, the Lincoln exhibit of the State of Illinois was well-nigh stormed by visitors.

The Century of Progress exposition, for all its display of invention and industry, found little more winning than Lincoln's contribution. Meanwhile, right across from the fair-ground, the statue of Stephen A. Douglas, rising loftily from Douglas Park on the lake front, hardly en-

listed a questioning glance from the visitor. Lincoln and Douglas in their great debates furnished the best popular interpretation of the slavery issue between the two parties of the day. Although Douglas won their struggle for the Illinois senatorship their contest went far toward opening the way to the Presidency for Lincoln two years later.

Reconstructs His Era

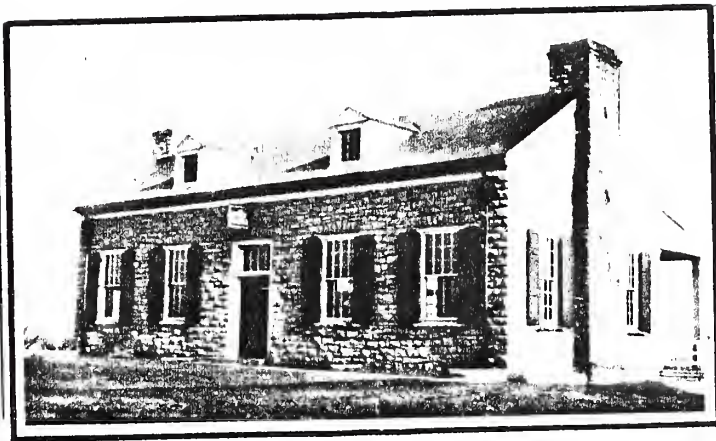
In this present which Lincoln did so much to construct, the reconstruction of his past still goes on, as a memorial to him. The foundations of a reproduction of the Rutledge Tavern were laid today at the rebuilt village of New Salem, near Springfield, Ill. At New Salem, Lincoln clerked in a store, studied law, and first entered public life.

Illinois is also restoring the early state capitol building at Vandalia, to which Lincoln went for his first work in government. He was sent there as a legislator by the district embracing New Salem.

Even the work of rebuilding, or rather getting closer to the facts of Lincoln's family, still goes on. Research in Kentucky now in process is aiding in giving the nation a better estimate of Lincoln's stock than the President himself had.

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Lincoln's Birthplace Shrine at Hodgenville, Ky.



The Lincoln Museum at New Salem, Ill.

Route Three—Rediscovered



By

J. E. Dertinger

Publisher Bushnell Record

Editor's Note

In this article Mr. Dertinger describes one of his favorite automobile jaunts through Illinois. He has suggested the "discovery" of many points of scenic and historical interest in the State through the use of a program described on the opposite page.



TO DRIVE through a territory or spend a day in an automobile without some knowledge of the history of that territory is a waste of time, energy and gasoline. But when one has equipped himself with these things then a trip is a pleasure, educational, inspirational and entertaining.

As an example, I once asked a soldier, who upon his return from the world war had stopped three days at Algiers with shore leave, to tell me something about the African city and he said "We took on coal there." He had walked through the streets of Algiers and saw nothing.

Let us take a little trip along Illinois state route number three. Campbell's island, near the twin cities of Rock Island and Moline is just a piece of land in the Mississippi River unless we remember the battles fought there-in which Zachary Taylor, later president of the United States, participated. Pause a few minutes at Black Hawk's watch tower, that precipitous bluff that overlooks Rock River, and recall that this old chief once watched the surrounding flats from its summit, later to be captured and taken by Jefferson Davis, destined to be the president of the Confederacy, to Jefferson Barracks. Go into the cemetery in Moline and visit the grave of a son of Charles Dickens, the novelist, and drive through the island where once Fort Armstrong stood and recall that at this spot is where a battle of the Revolutionary War was fought and at one time the British flag floated over those hills. It was to this point

on the river that the war department sent Robert E. Lee, later commander of the Confederate forces, to study the rapids in the river and recommend engineering improvements.

Continuing south to the intersection of route 95, turn to the west and arrive at Nauvoo. Some of the most dramatic history in American events was written there. It was to that point that the Mormons came when they were driven from Missouri and it was there that the church of the Mormons flourished and became a political power in the state. It was from this point, a place of inspirational beauty, that these people started their long trek to Utah, a trail that was dotted with the graves of babies and women not strong enough to stand the rigors of the trip. Later the Icarians came in and a communistic government was set up and prospered for eight years.

Take the river road twelve miles to Hamilton. A road of unusual scenic beauty, and continue to Warsaw, where Zachary Taylor built Fort Edwards on a bluff, from which one sees three states. On the way to Warsaw the drive takes you through Carthage, where Joseph and Hyrum Smith were killed by the soldiers sent there to subdue the Mormons in a situation so drastic



that the Governor of Illinois was there in person to direct their activities. The little jail that housed these men still stands in Carthage and is now the property of the Mormon Church.

From Warsaw we go back to Hamilton and thence east on Route 9 to number three and again take up the journey. It takes us through Beardstown, on the Illinois River, and there on the corner of the park directly on our road, is the Beardstown city hall, once used as a court house where Lincoln defended Duff Armstrong in a murder trial, in which the almanac was used in securing his liberty. Some twenty miles further detour on Route 123 some twelve miles to new Salem. No person interested in Illinois history and beautiful scenery can afford to miss this spot. It overlooks the Sangamon River and it was to this spot Lincoln came and it was here that his first romance blossomed into full bloom and perished with the death of Ann Rutledge, who sleeps in the cemetery at Petersburg, two miles distant.

Back again to Route 3 and to Jacksonville. Route 3 from that point to Jerseyville is just a trip through the country, so it is best to drive west from here on Route No. 10 along the road that Grant took his soldiers on his way from Springfield to Quincy. At Detroit we turn south and into the rugged hills of Calhoun county. The Ozark Mountains extend into this country where

(See page 23)

Route Three

(From Page 11)

route at Jerseyville. Then to Alton, where Elijah Lovejoy sacrificed his life in his efforts to run a free press and urge the emancipation of the slaves.

The Kahokia mounds, where sleep

a prehistoric race is the next place of interest and this is enhanced when we remember that at one time the French flag floated over those mounds, while at the same time the Spanish flag floated over Pencour, now St. Louis, just across the Mississippi River.

It is just a short distance to Fort
(See page 24)

Chartres, one of the earliest fortifications in the great Illinois country, and to this point Renault came with 200 slaves as early as 1717, only a little later to take them to Galena and the lead mines, where slavery existed a hundred years. A little farther and we have arrived at Kaskaskia, the site of the earliest seat of government in Illinois.

This trip would occupy a week-end of Saturday and Sunday nicely, wherein the autoist is more than amply repaid.

Where Lincoln Tried His Talents as Merchant

Illinois is pushing work of rebuilding New Salem, where Lincoln lived for six years. The boom town had a short existence.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW SALEM, Ill., State Park June 12—As a forerunner of the Republican "grass roots" conference at Springfield, young Republicans from nine midwestern states made a pilgrimage to the reconstructed town that nurtured Abraham Lincoln as a young man.

The community which did so much to mature one of its citizens for the presidency of the United States, died in its infancy. Mr. Lincoln lived there during six of the town's 11 years, from 1831 to 1837. He lived among the 25 families of the village, and owned, in partnership, a store that occupied one of the 25 buildings.

The town grew to these proportions during a "boom," when it was believed that the Sangamon River was to prove navigable, and that New Salem would become a flourishing river town. But after the near-by town of Petersburg gained a railroad, a post office, and the county seat, inaccessible New Salem lost its inhabitants.

The village is being completely reconstructed by the state, to be preserved as a state park and Lincoln shrine. The work is more than half completed, and Sunday's many visitors inspected the Lincoln-Berry store that proved to Mr. Lincoln that his talents were not those of a merchant, looked deep down into the well that furnished water for him and his neighbors, saw rain barrels where they had stood 100 years ago and beyond the stake-and-rider fences heard geese where they were heard so long ago. And within the log-cabin houses, they saw the beauty and simplicity of old walnut furniture, hand-molded candles and homespun woollens.

And over the brow of the hill, with its ancient oaks, honey locusts and sycamores, they saw the Sangamon—beyond which Mr. Lincoln was to go as a Whig legislator and, later, as the first Republican President of the nation.

Under the Trees

The informal program, which adhered to its purpose of being inspirational rather than political, was held out under the trees. Dr. Benjamin P. Thomas, Springfield, secretary of the Abraham Lincoln Association, was the principal speaker.

"In villages such as this," Dr. Thomas said, "economic problems, social life and political thought were reduced to elemental terms. It was in such places that American ideals were nurtured and defined. Here, indeed, were the 'grass roots' of the nation.



Interior of Lincoln-Berry Store in Reconstructed New Salem, Ill.

Young Republicans Attending the "Grass Roots" Convention at Springfield Made a Pilgrimage to This Shrine to the "Great Emancipator"

"Most of New Salem's inhabitants were young, enthusiastic, full of hope and confidence. They were of the third wave of migration, having been preceded by the roving hunters and trappers and the restless squatters. They were hombuilders. Courage, persistence, ingenuity were the requisites of success. Government was of, by and for the people, with public opinion as its principal sanction."

A Gradual Development

"The outstanding feature of Lincoln's life was his capacity for development," the speaker said. "He was neither a born genius nor a man of mediocre talents suddenly endowed with wisdom to guide the nation through the trials of civil war. Rather, he developed gradually, absorbing from his environment that which was useful and good, growing in character and mind. That growth began here at New Salem."

Clifford M. Blunk, treasurer of the Young Republicans of Illinois, as chairman of the meeting, introduced H. N. Engleson, Moline, president of the Illinois organization, Frank S. Sims, Chicago, president of a group from that city, and C. Wayland Brooks, former Assistant State's Attorney of Cook County, which embraces Chicago, all of whom spoke briefly.

The sunset program ended with the singing of Negro spirituals by Springfield's Lincoln Liberty Chorus of 150 Negro voices.

The Glory of a Little Town

By L. R. Cronkhite

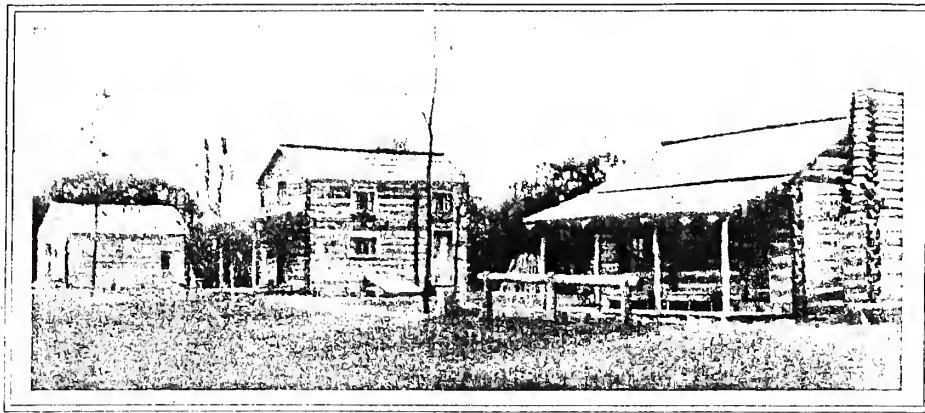


Photo from the Author

The Hill and McNamar store, the Samuel Hill residence (the only two-story house in New Salem), and Dr. Francis Regnier's house

IN THE autumn of 1828, ten years after Illinois had been admitted to the Union, two men and their families came across the prairies and settled on the banks of the Sangamon River, twenty-three miles northwest of Springfield. John Cameron and James Rutledge were ambitious men. They dreamed dreams of a flourishing community when they selected this site.

As they erected their cabins on a high bluff overlooking the river and soon afterward built a dam across the Sangamon, they had their eyes on the future. Their hopes seemed well founded, for soon other settlers came and in a short time New Salem could boast of twenty-five houses and more than a hundred inhabitants, with a few transients.

Other citizens besides John Cameron and James Rutledge believed in the future of New Salem. The Sangamon could be navigated by steamboat, they believed. Leaving the wharf at New Salem a boat could reach the Illinois River at Beardstown. Passing down the Illinois to the Mississippi, it could travel on to water highways that sought all parts of the globe, to Saint Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and to New Orleans, where the streams of traffic met from the

Seven Seas, all on their way west.

To those pioneers of 1829 New Salem did not seem an isolated village. Through channels of trade it was to reach out and touch hands with the whole world. They were proud of New Salem. It was to be one of Illinois' important towns.

And time gives proof of the truth of their dreams, but in a way very different from what they expected. To-day, a hundred years later, New Salem is better known to the world than many a proud and prosperous city. Each year thousands of people, from all parts of the world, visit New Salem.

These visitors come, not because the Cameron and Rutledge grist mill once drew settlers from fifty miles around, not because shrewd John McNamar had a thriving store, nor yet because Mentor Graham kept a good school in a log building there. Not all these



Photo from Ewing Galloway

The rebuilt Rutledge Tavern

put together would have kept the memory of New Salem alive for even a dozen years. But New Salem is steadily growing in the affection of the American people. It has become a national shrine, because for six years the lank, towering figure of an aspiring young man walked up and down its streets. It is because of him, and his sojourn there, that New Salem is known and loved to-day.

That is why within the past few years more than eight thousand Boy Scouts, from five states, have journeyed to New Salem for the privilege of walking over the old Lincoln

Trail from New Salem to Springfield. Each boy walks the twenty-three miles alone, "in the footsteps of Lincoln."

Within less than a decade from the time the first settlers came, New Salem was a deserted village. The dreams of its builders were buried in the ruins of its cabins. Its streets and gardens were soon covered with a growth of shrubs and weeds. A few years more, and only the stones of old foundations remained to mark the place where once an ambitious village hoped proudly for the future.

But New Salem was to have a renaissance. The invading wilderness was to be cut down, the site of each home and shop sought out and marked, the names of its people brought forth from obscurity and their lives studied with painstaking care. Finally, its very buildings were to reappear, springing as it were out of the shadows of the past, a proud memorial of that prairie village which gave to the world its most illustrious citizen—the man about whom more books have been written and to whose memory more monuments have been erected than any other person, save the Master.

About 1916, one of the merchants of Petersburg, Illinois, a small city two miles north of New Salem, was traveling through Kansas. He stopped overnight in a town where, in the local park, he saw a fine statue of Lincoln. He asked about it and was told that Lincoln had once made a speech there. As he came home he realized that he himself lived in a town almost in the very shadow of a place where Lincoln had spent six formative years. He remembered that Lincoln had surveyed the town of Petersburg, yet who thought anything of it, now?

HIS increasing interest kindled the interest of others. A number of men with axes and spades went to the site of New Salem. Among them was John Armstrong, brother to Duff Armstrong who was once defended by Lincoln when falsely accused. Going to a certain spot, John Armstrong struck his spade down, remarking, "Right



Photo from the Author

The original road bed has been opened and re-covered with a rock and asphalt surface

here is where the Barry and Lincoln store stood." In a moment he had uncovered some stones, part of the old foundation.

The search continued until nearly all the foundations of the early buildings were found. An organization, the Old Salem Lincoln League, was formed and the work of restoration was pushed with vigor. Five buildings were restored in replica, and one original building, the old Onstott cooper shop, which had been moved to Petersburg, was brought back and placed on its former

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site at the west end of Main Street. In this building Lincoln had studied many a night by the light of burning shavings.

About the time of this restoration movement, W. R. Hearst purchased sixty acres which included all of New Salem and presented it to the Old Salem Lincoln League for a public park. The League later gave it to the State of Illinois and the state continued the work of restoring New Salem. The state recently purchased additional land from the Bale and Clark heirs, whose grandparents were citizens in New Salem when Lincoln lived there. There are now two hundred acres in the park. Twelve dwellings and shops have been rebuilt on the original sites. These are fashioned of logs, each after the original pattern. More than \$125,000 has been spent in restoring New Salem, and the work continues.

WALK to the north end of the village and you will see two buildings, the Denton Offut store where Lincoln clerked and near it that of Clary Brothers. To one side stands a stone slab marking the spot where the famous Lincoln-Armstrong wrestling match was held, an event which marked the beginning of a warm friendship between Clary's Grove boys and Lincoln. To the southwest is the site of the Rutledge Tavern, round which seems to linger the scent of wild plum blossoms and the echo of a girl's voice lifted in song.

"New Salem draws me with a peculiar fascination and affects me more deeply than any other memorial spot I ever visited," said a Lincoln student recently as we walked down the quiet streets of the village.

Presently we stood in the doorway of Dr. Allen's restored home, looking into a cozy room within. There was the wide fireplace with wood laid for a fire; the friendly old



Photo from the Author

The first building is the Offut store, the other is Clary's store

chairs, a high bed with immaculate linen, a beautiful walnut table, hand-carved, old-fashioned dishes, and the old spinning wheel, all looking as if they were in daily use.

No day at New Salem but has a stream of visitors. As many as twelve hundred have registered in a single day and probably half that many more were there who did not register. And they come in ever-growing numbers, for Abraham Lincoln's life holds an increasing fascination for us all.

Abraham Lincoln was twenty-eight years old when he rode away from New Salem. He could not have known it, but he had lived just half his life. But during the six years in this little Illinois village, he had developed ability and power that were to make possible his future leadership and greatness.

Standing on the hilltop of New Salem to-day we look back through a century of time and see a tall figure pass down the slope to the south, cross Green's Rocky Branch, and slowly climb the opposite hill. Abraham Lincoln is leaving New Salem, sad of heart, burdened by debt and lonely. He is facing a future dark to him, but to us illuminated by splendid achievement. And seeing in this a law of life rather than a single incident in one man's life, we take heart and rejoice.

TURNING back to the village of to-day we see rows of newly made cabins, built of sturdy logs, covered with new clapboard roofs and furnished within. From out the past come voices, happy, vibrant, hopeful. And over all, over the cabins, the river, and valley broods the spirit of the Great Emancipator. And from the hills comes the echo:

"With malice toward none, with charity for all."

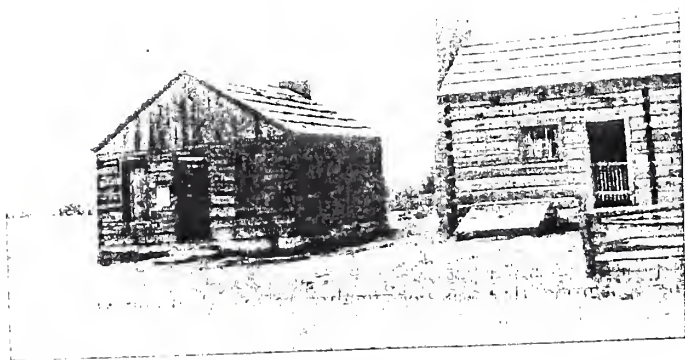


Photo from the Author

The half building is the Onstott residence, the other the old cooper shop where Lincoln studied at night by the light of burning shavings. It is the only original building in New Salem

Do You Know Illinois?

By EDWARD J. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

The secretary of state of Illinois is the state librarian ex-officio. The state library and archives division under his jurisdiction contain much information concerning your state. Any questions which are of particular interest to readers and which are not covered in this series will be answered immediately. Address all communications: Edward J. Hughes, Secretary of State, Public Information Department, Capitol, Springfield, Ill.

Q. What was the documentary basis used in re-plotting the village of New Salem (where Lincoln once lived)?

A. The original plat of New Salem, filed by Reuben Harrison, surveyor, on Oct. 23, 1829, was found in the Sangamon county recorder's office. This gave the numbers and dimensions of the lots, the width of Main street (sixty feet) and its compass direction.

Q. How were sites of cabins at New Salem identified?

A. Mrs. Louisa Clary, who lived at New Salem about 1840, located several sites for the Old Salem league in 1918. Her identifications were confirmed by deeds. Other sites were located by means of maps or crude drawings of the village.

Q. Where were the furnishings for the reconstructed cabins of New Salem procured?

A. All were donated, many pieces by the people of Menard county. A few of the articles were actually used at New Salem.

LINCOLN'S GROCERY RESTORED

Abraham Lincoln's partner in his New Salem grocery business, William Berry, always did calculate that Abe was a right smart young fellow. But if any of the local cracker-barrel philosophers had predicted in 1833 that 100 years later the little frame store would be restored to its original condition as a shrine to one of the nation's greatest heroes, he would have been joshed right out past the pickle barrel into the February mud.

Yet such a rash forecaster would have had the last laugh. Every detail of the building, equipment, and stock of merchandise has been restored just as it was in 1833, and the Lincoln-Berry emporium stands today on its original site, a flashback into the crude everyday life of Lincoln's early years.

A glance around the antique interior makes the modern housewife acutely conscious of the changes in the grocery business since those days. Barrels of flour, boxes of beans, sides of bacon, tubs of salt pork, and other bulk foods were then the principal stock in trade. Convenient sanitary packages were but little known, and there were few brand names to guarantee either Lincoln or his customers that they would get a known quality of merchandise when they gave an order. The old bookkeeping records show the only packaged and advertised food product in the store was a brand of cocoa whose "Chocolate Girl" trademark is still a familiar figure today.

The Old Salem-Lincoln League of Petersburg, Ill., is responsible for restoring and maintaining the archaic grocery where Lincoln spent his twenty-fourth birthday 102 years ago. Years of painstaking research were necessary to establish the authenticity of each item in the store. Some of the pieces of furniture and equipment were reclaimed from antique shops and neighboring homes. Stocks of the bulk merchandise were easily obtainable. The greatest difficulty came when the league tried to obtain some of the 1833 model cocoa cans. A solitary old daguerreotype in the files of the Dorchester, Mass., manufacturer was the only clue as to what the package even looked like. Eventually it was necessary to have modern reproductions of the can made up from this photograph in order to make the restored shelf stock complete.

History records that this grocery business failed to make any money. Doubtless its failure added somewhat to Lincoln's store of knowledge gained by experience. Business was not Lincoln's forte, and he soon found it out. Later in the profession of law his income rose to fair size for a country lawyer. But politics attracted him from the law. It took his time, his money, his absorbing interest, because questions involving the nation's very existence were involved in it.

Back of Lincoln's far-sightedness in the presidency, back of his sympathy with and knowledge of the common people, lay the days of his early life, days of poverty, of trying experiences. Every place in which he lived and wrought has become

